IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

IMPOSSIBLE

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 160— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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Date.	Steamers.	[Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th July.	MALWA * ..		10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA * ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x...	20,847
24th ,,	RAWAL-PINDI ..		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA * ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x...	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWAL-PINDI ..		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND. ..		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWAL-PINDI ..		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
„ „ „ Marseilles „ 72, „ 62, & „ 56,
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
„ „ „ Marseilles „ 50, „ „ 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First saloon "A" return tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New s.s. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows :—

To London and back by sea, £105.
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.
To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA * ..	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
8th July	SICILIA ..	6,813	DONGOLA
9th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	11,089	
12th ,,	KIDDERPORE	*5,334	
21st ,,	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
4th Aug.	NAGPORE * ..	5,283	
7th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA ..	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
8th July	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
8th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
9th ,,	VITA*	Busreh via Karachi.

*This sailing on Thursday takes the place of the usual Friday sailing.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th June	15th July
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	29th July
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	27th July	10th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	10th Aug.	29th Aug

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

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Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
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Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

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Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,586
Reserve	Fund	25,70,000

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Reserved Fund	£ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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LORD CURZON'S STUDY.

Reviewing "British Government in India, [illegible] of the Viceroys and Government [illegible] by the late Marquess Curzon of [illegible] "The Times" writes as [illegible]:—

A study of these two stately volumes emphasizes the loss which literature as well as politics suffered by the death of their author while still in the fulness of his powers. But before describing their many excellences the reviewer must take exception to their title, which conveys a false impression of the contents of the first volume and of the first chapter of the second. These contain a history of the official residences of the Governors-General of India at Calcutta admirably documented, written in Lord Curzon's sure and polished style, delightfully illustrated, but inevitably suggesting something of the nature of a guide-book—but how superb a guide-book!—to the reader who has not visited Calcutta. But when stone and marble, park and garden are left behind and the former Viceroy recounts the political history of that great office, and in a series of admirable sketches describes what manner of men they were who ruled India from Warren Hastinge to Lord Dufferin, the title is well deserved.

The frequent incisiveness of his phrases, the succinct clearness of his explanatory and illustrative passages, the keenness of his artistic appreciation of the glories of the historic pageant which he evokes, and the historical sense, which never permits a single brilliant episode or figure among those who pass to blind the reader to the meaning and continuity of the whole, are as remarkable feature of the concluding chapters as the indefatigable industry to which every page testifies. No devotee of research could have explored the background of "official" history and biography with greater assiduity and success. Official minutes, correspondence and archives, private letters and journals, the files of long-deceased newspapers, the Proceedings of learned Societies, impressions and appreciations, ranging from the cheerfully humorous doggerel of "Tom Raw" to the gossip of Miss Emma Roberts and to Bishop Heber's Journal, are all laid under contribution.

A TRIBUTE TO CALCUTTA.

To the history and to the memories of the Calcutta Palace, which is so modestly called Government House, and to the story of how the magnificent Marquess Wellesley—the adjective is the author's—built it in the teeth of the indignant and parcimonious Court of Directors of the East India Cmpany many pages of the first volume are devoted. Few Royal residences surpass that great house in spaciousness and stateliness, and one can well understand Lord Curzon's pride that the design of his own home. Kedleston Hall which Robert Adam built for the first Lord Scarsdale, should have been adopted for the centre of British rule in India. The spell of its history was still upon him when he wrote in his "Introductory":—

"As I sat the table I could picture to myself the wide brow and aristocratic lineaments of Wellesley, the austere dignity, the frail but overpowering energy, the laborious application of Dalhousie, the patient and pathetic serenity of Canning, the imposing presence of Mayo, the courtly charm of Dufferin. Even when the lustres lit up the great ball-room on the night of some splendid entertainment I could see Lord and Lady Hastings advance with an excess of old-world ceremonial, or the form of John Lawrence, uncouth and careless, stride up the floor.

Lord Curzon loved Calcutta, and does not disguise his disapproval, which many authorities share, of the change of capital to "the crumbling graves of Delhi." Of the old capital of the Raj he has much to say, not least of the Victoria Memorial Hall, one of the greatest of British architectural monuments in India, which owed its existence to his happy initiative. The British reader, unacquainted with certain forms of Indian Nationalist propaganda, will be astonished to learn in another chapter that a school of Indian "historians," supported by one or two British writers suffering from what can only be termed "indolatry" have denied, first, that any such incident as the Black Hole atrocity ever took place, and, secondly, that any monument was ever erected over the burial place of the (imaginary) victims by Holwell. The author marshals a formidable array of historical evidence to disprove both these singular contentions, and points out with his usual knowledge or Oriental psychology that the absence of any record of the crime in contemporary Indian histories proves nothing. Few, if any, recent Turkish histories contain any reference whatever to the massacres of Armenians and to the "Bulgarian atrocities"!

The forms and ceremonies of the Viceregal Court are minutely and often wittily described, and Lord Curzon tells the tale of his own misadventure when—

One of my A.D.C.'s, losing his head, and having already presented no fewer than four ladies under the same, and that a quite unpronounceable, name the next lady, anticipating a like fate and unable to accept the affront, cried out in indignant tones, "I am not Mrs. Petrocochino."

Last of all he tells of the past glories of Barrackpore, park and country house of many a Viceroy, with its elephant stud, the famous Hatikhana, which survived (though with but three beasts) into Lord Lansdowne's days, when one elephant which was said to have carried Warren Hastings 120 years before was drowned in the Ganges. Wilder beasts were once kept there till Lord Northbrook made them over to the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, and a bear pit and a giraffe stable bore witness to their variety.

THE VICEREGAL OFFICE.

From the history of the houses, where successive British Governors-General of India resided for their term and gave place to successors who in turn vanish in the generations of man almost as swiftly as a meteor in the sky," Lord Curzon passes to the history of the Viceroyalty and Governor-Generalship. For the first time the previous records of the holders of this high office and their subsequent careers have been explored and collated by his untiring industry, and it the chapter wherein the history of this office of State and of the principles and precedents on which appointments to it have been increasingly based is modestly entitled "Some Notes on the Viceroyalty . . . of India," it is in reality a historical summary of great value to the recorder of the past and to the student of the present and future. It is impossible to refer except in most summary fashion to Lord Curzon's observations concerning the principles that govern or should govern the relations between the Viceroy and his Council on the one hand, and between the Viceroy and the Home Government represented by the India Office on the other. But let it be said that those who have accepted conventional—and often inaccurate—descriptions of his political outlook and opinions will be surprised by the strength of his constitutionalism. After referring in terms of warning to the practical supersession of the Governor-General's Council by the abuse of the exchange of private letters and telegraphs between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy and by the independent action of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in India which culminated in the confusions of the Mesopotamian Campaign and were so severely criticize by Royal Commission in 1917 he drew situation to another danger.

The movement, whether in England or in India, to substitute the authority of the Secretary of State alone or of the Viceroy alone for the corporate authority of a Council can only lead, in my opinion, to a wider divorce than sometimes already exists between the English and Indian points of view. The further movement, of which symptoms are apparent, to deprive the Secretary of State of the aid of a Council altogether will convert him into an undesirable despot.

The idea sometimes mooted of a Royal Viceroy meets with his reasoned disapproval. The Indian peoples, inured to the conception of personal rule, would identify a Royal Viceroy as they identify all Viceroys with the policy of the Government of India, and if they disliked the policy would not concentrate their hostility only upon the person of the Prime Minister of India, who *ex hypothesi* would interpose his shield between the ruler and the ruled. As regards the relations between the King's representative in India and the Indian peoples in these days when so many Englishmen seem disposed to put on sackcloth on the strength of blassed information concerning the conduct of their forefathers, it is pleasing to read that in the thousands of Viceregal minutes, memoranda, and letters which he perused Lord Curzon could not "recall a single harsh or unfeeling reflection" by any of these writers upon any section of the Indian race. "I have never found in the records of any Viceroy any trace of that pride of colour or arrogance of tone which is sometimes charged against younger and less experienced Englishmen in that country."

THE PROCONSULAR PAGEANT.

Of the policies, the campaign and the experiments of the rulers, to whom he devotes the last long chapter of his second volume, Lord Curzon of set purpose has written but little. His object, he says, was rather "to survey this historic picture gallery, and, as we look at the full-length portraits that hang upon its walls, to arrive at some appreciation of their merits." A former Viceroy who has lived in the same *milieu* as his predecessors, has undergone similar experiences and studied similar problems, can perhaps arrive at a juster appreciation of their characters than the academic historian, the more so when, like the author, he has known personally and corresponded with ten Vicerovs. His favourites, as one would expect, are Warren Hastings and Dalhousie, of whom the one founded and the other completed the structure of the Indian Empire.

His assiduous research was remarkably requited by the discovery among two diaries of Warren Hastings which recently came into the possession of the British Museum of his own account of the famous duel with Francis, which shows with what calm deliberation Hastings aimed at his adversary after long awaiting his fire. For all his energy and intellect Wellesley was not of the same calibre as Warren Hastings, to whom only the "daemonic figure" of Robert Clive furnishes a parallel in the earlier days of British rule in India. Cornowallis "was one of those men upon whom Governments rely to do their business straightforwardly, efficiently, and well. . . . Even his failures never told against him . . . it was always felt that Cornowallis had done his best in an honest, capable, and commonsense way." In his judgment Ellenborough was the most conspicious failure in the 19th century; Dalhousie, for all his fretfulness—natural enough in a man tortured by ill-health and anxiety—and his occasional injustices of speech rather than of action, the master mind, of all. Of the later Viceroys who predeceased him, save Lord Minto and Lord Elgin, of whom h says little on the ground that no man can be an impartial judge of his immediate successor or predecessor in the same office, he gives most interesting portraits. Lord Ripon for all his qualities incurs some not unmerited sarcasm, and Lord Curzon confirms the tale of a plot among the British community to kidnap the unpopular Viceroy, hustle him on board a ship, and dispatch him to the Cape. Lytton obviously attracted him by his very originality and unconventionality; of Mayo, whose career was cut short by a Pathan assassin in the Andamans, he writes in the highest terms, and in a note elsewhere tells the strange story of the warning "The King of Delhi is dead" given by a noted astrologer on the day of his murder five days before the news reached India. After expressing his fear that as the Provinces become more autonomous the Viceroy may become the figurehead of the ship rather than its commander, the author concludes his task with an eloquent and moving appeal to the reader to remember that official ingratitude and unfairness, illhealth, and the severance of domestic ties have often made the Viceregal throne "an altar of sacrifice quite as much as a seat of glory." His own experience gives poignancy to the appeal to his countrymen to remember that even rulers pay the price and that the foundations of the Indian Empire which they vaunt so loudly have not merely been laid in pride and glory, but have been cemented with the heart's blood of stricken men and women. And equally would I say to the Ministers who sit in state in Downing Street and the officials who rule and over-rule from Whitehall, and to the legislators at Westminster, who are often so ready with criticism and so glib with censure—that they . . . may learn that the Government of India is not a pastime, but an ordeal, not a pageant alone, but as often a pain.

TRAVANCORE NOTES.

REFORMED COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, July 2.

The opening ceremony of the reconstituted Legislative Council has been performed by Mr. M. E. Watts the Dewan. It is 37 years now since a Legislative Council was first created in Travancore. During its early career, the Council consisted of only eight members, six officials and 2 non-officials and all nominated. In 1919, during the regime of Dewan Bahadur M. Krishna Nair, the strength of the Council was increased to 25 and for the first time, the members were allowed to discuss the budget. The official majority was still retained. In 1921 the present Council was ushered into existence by His Highness the Maharajah under the advice of the then Dewan, Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah. At present there is a clear elective non-official majority in the Council, the budget is offered for discussion and members are allowed to vote on it. Power is also given to move resolutions and to interpellate the Government.

At the opening of the present Council, Her Highness the Maharani Regent issued a special message wherein Her Highness said, "I have watched with great pleasure the keen interest displayed by the people in the working of the Council and trust that you will continue to be a source of strength and help to my Government". There is a strong rumour in well-informed circles that the present Legislative Council would be still further improved at no distant date.

A FAREWELL MEETING.

The pick of the Christian community of Trevandrum assembled on Saturday last to bid farewell to Mr. P. J. Varghese on the eve of his retirement from the High Court Bench. Rao Bahadur A. M. Muthunayagam Pillay retired High Court Judge presided on the occasion. The Chairman made a felicitous speech eulogising the services of Mr. Varghese on his splendid official career and wishing him a happy life in retirement. He was followed by several other speakers, who made special reference to the uniform courtesy and sturdy independence of the guest. Mr Varghese thanked the conveners for their kindness and promised his earnest co-operation in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his country.

"GAMBLING DENS IN AHMEDABAD."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to a letter appearing on page 11 of your issue of Wednesday, 1st July, under the heading "Gambling Dens in Ahmedabad", and signed by one "X-Ray", I would esteem it a favour if you would publish this letter as an intimation to "X-Ray", who appears to have inside information in such matters, that I shall be only too pleased if he will call and see me and give me personally any information which he may possess, or at least write me a personal letter in the matter. Such a letter as he has written to the Press, is of no practical value to anybody—but direct information is of the greatest utility.—Yours etc.,

W. L. KHERAPATH
Superintendent of Police.
Ahmedabad, July 2.

OUR ANDHRA LETTER.

HOMAGE TO DESHBANDHU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, July 3.

The demise of Deshbandhu Das at this critical juncture in our political struggle is received throughout Andradesh with profound feelings of sorrow. All the important leaders like Desabhakta Venkatappiah, Bulusa Sambamurty, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Dr. B Pattathi Sectaremiah, K. Nageswararao A Kaleswararao and others made public expression of their homage to the departed here Public Meetings and hartal were held at innumerable places in Andhra both on hearing the sad news, as also on the first instant. Sjt. T. Prakasam, editor "Swarajya" expressed his homage to Deshabandhu by joining the Swarajya party. It is gratifying to note that at almost all the places all the different political parties including the Justice Party, joined in paying their grateful reverence to the late hero. If the Belgaum pact created a favourable atmosphere in Andhradesa for the flourishing of the Swarajya Party, the situation turned miraculously in favour of the party after the untamely passing away of Chittaranjan Das. Mr. Prakasam's accession to the Swarajist ranks is a tower of strength to the party, and now some wavereres are mustering up their courage and declaring themselves Swarajists. Practising Vakils are joining the party in appreciable numbers.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The new Provincial committee under the guidance of its able and energetic president, Mr. B. Sambamurty, has been very alert and has been trying to reinvigorate the Congress workers who had become the victims of inertia and despair especially after the Belgaum Pact. The new President is sparing no pains to restore harmony among the leaders, who were much alienated from one another of late. The secretary of the committee announces that there has been of late more promptness and regularity on the part of Congress officials in sending yarn lists and other particulars.

The annual provincial Conference will be held in September next at Masulipatam, and it is reported that the feeling seems to have been very strong that Mahatma Gandhi should be invited to take the Chair and guide the Conference.

RAMARAO MEMORIAL GALLERY.

On the 18th instant will be performed, the opening ceremony of the Ramarao Memorial art gallery by Mr. P. K. Chatarjee, Professor for Oriental Art in the Andhra Poatiya Kalasala of Masulipatam. A portion of the late Artist's house was set apart by his brother for this purpose, and all the pictures showing the progress and evolution of the artistic talents of Sjt. Ramarao will be exhibited. Some pictures of his pupils his wife and sister will also be exhibited. This shall be a nucleus for the art school purpose to be ounded at Rajahmundry in memory of the departed artist.

Our Bhiwani correspondent writes:—

The Moonsoon have burst here and given good showers of rains. Cultivators have started their work of sowing the crops. The city is busy with the coming Municipal election. Some candidates are anxious to swamp the voters lists by including men on their side. The Local weekly "Saudesh" has very strongly taken up the Municipal coruption cases in its issues of last month. The Bhiwani mill cases have started formally and nothing could be done until the records return from Lahore.

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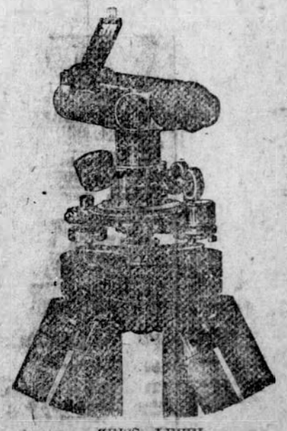

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COUNSEL requires chambers in Solicitor's Office. Apply Box No. 863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED for the D. J. Sind College Karachi, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY on monthly salary of Rs 150-15-300 with Provident Fund benefits Only graduates, holding highest degrees in chemistry of the Universities to which they belong need apply. Probationary period one year. Applications with testimonial stating age, experience and date by which applicant would join if selected, to reach before 20th July, 1925. S. C. SHAHANI, Secretary, Sind Collegiate Board, Karachi.
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PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

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P R1369

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of my client Mr. CHHAGANLAL DWARKADAS MEGHA, proprietor of Chhaganlal and Co., that he had given one Hundi of Rs. 400 (Four hundred only) due after 56 days and another Hundi also of Rs. 400 (Four hundred only) due after 36 days without the name of the payee written in them to Haribhai Bapubhai Joshi Hundi Broker, on the 1st July, 1925, for raising moneys and at the same time Mr. Ramprasad Narayan Mehta, proprietor of Ramprasad and Co., also handed over two Hundies—one for Rs. 200 (Two hundred only) due after 45 days and another for Rs. 200 due after 65 days without the name of the payee written in them for raising moneys and now Haribhai Bapubhai Joshi, the Hundi Broker, informs that the four abovementioned Hundies are lost and missing and my client hereby informs the public that no consideration was ever paid to my client in respect of these Hundies and anybody taking, negotiating or dealing with the same may do so at his risk.
C23635

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHUDERDAS BECHARDAS, deceased, late of Bombay, Yarn Merchant, who died at Pydhowni, outside the the Fort of Bombay on Ashad Vad Sixth Samvat Year 1958 corresponding with the English date July-August, 1902.

VITHALDAS BHUDERDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Madhav Ashram, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, the sole son and heir of the abovenamed deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 20th day of June, 1925.
Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23629

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4240 of 1923.

Bai LAXMIBAI, wife of Narhari Shriram Katasthane ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

KISSON DAMAJI MHATRE. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 26th day of January, 1925, the following immovable properties will be sold being lots Nos. 1 and 3 by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 13th day of July, 1925, at the hour of Five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All those pieces or parcels of Khoti land, situate in the village of Bhandup Tukdi and District Thana, Pot Tukdi and Taluka Salsette, within the Jurisdiction of the Sub-Registrar of Salsette and described as follows according to the manner usually followed there being no survey of the said village.

FIRSTLY—4 Dags of Sutarwada field at Bhandup, containing ½ Bhigha, 3¾ pands and 4 kathis assessment Rs. 3-3-0 together with grass land, containing 1¼ pands and 1 kathi assessment annas six and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a Water brook, on or towards the West by the land of Waman Warik, on or towards the South by the land of Motilal Jugaldas and on or towards the North by the land of Waman Warik.

SECONDLY:—2 Dags Bandan field, containing 1½ pand, 4¾ Kathis, assessment Rs. 10-7-10 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Padya Babula's field, on or towards the South by a portion of grass land of Barik Chambhar, on or towards the West by the field of Pedroo Dhakul and on or towards the North by the field of Budhya Gopal.

THIRDLY:—3 Dags of Bandhan field, containing 1 Bigha and 4 kathis assessment Rs. 8-1-4 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by public Road, on or towards the West by the land of Budhia Gopal, on or towards the South by the land of Barik Chambhar and on or towards the North by a portion of Bandhan field.

LOT NO. III.

Property situate at Mauje Bhandup Turf Marole Tukdi and Taluka Salsette Tukdi and District Thana and in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette and described as follows:—according to the manner usual follows there being no survey of the village.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of or parcel of Gavthan land or ground together with a house formerly with straw on and now with tiles on together trees shrubs and the land at the back and front of the house, admeasuring 30 feet in length and 15 feet in breadth and which said house is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a gully and beyond that the house of Sowar Ambo Chambhar, on or towards the West by a gully and beyond that the house of Nagya Chambhar Mhatre and on or towards the South by gully and beyond that the house of Nagya Chambhar Mhatre and on or towards the North by a gully and beyond that the house of Gangya Kanya Mhatre.

SECONDLY:—Field Pandwale Dags 17, admeasuring 3 Bighas, 3 pands and 3 kathis, assessment Rs. 23-4-2 together with trees and shrubs and compound wall and which stands in the name of Posha Ambo Mhatre 1 field Chiken pand Dag 1, admeasuring 1 Bigha and 1¾ pand assessment Rs. 4-4-0 together with trees and shrubs and compound hedge and which stands in the name of Wasudeo Trimbuk the above two pieces are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the field of Motiram Jadhav Patil, on or towards the West by Barik Chambhar Patil, on or towards the South by the land of Motilal Jugaldas Vakil and on or towards the North by a Cattle passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Mohile, Parekh and Ganatra, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 36, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C23631

NOTICE.

Re: UMERBAI, widow of Lohar Mavji Valji. ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Umerbai, widow of Lohar Mavji Valji, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 10th day of August, 1924, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 29th day of May, 1925, to Tribhovan Vishram, of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at the Office of Messrs. Thakordas and Daru his attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executor will hand over the estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1925.

THAKORDAS & DARU.
Executor's Attorneys.
Najafee Building, 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
C23634

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1612 of 1922.

SANAIRAM JOHARMAL, a firm. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

RADHAKISSON HARDAYAL and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1924, as amended by an order in the above suit bearing date 11th day of September, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August, 1925, at the hour of five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Ancestral Malaki land at Shiloter in the Village of Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Taluka Thana, consisting of two fields one bearing Survey No. 19 and another Survey No. 18 Pot No. 1, containing by admeasurement 32 and 11 Gunthas respectively assessment in respect thereof is Rupees 6-8-0 with all the buildings bearing notified area Committee Nos. 16a and 17, standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1925.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C23583

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI ISMAIL UMAR, widower of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, without occupation, residing until death at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased

IBRAHIM HAJI ISMAIL, of Bombay, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, a son of the said Deceased, residing at Rangari Mohalla, without the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-sixth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,
The 27th day of June, 1925.
Messrs. SAHIAR & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C23636

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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NOTICE.

IT has been brought to our notice that one Mr. PRABODHCHANDRA M. NANAVATI styles himself as the representative and the partner of our firm, please take notice that the said Mr Prabodhchandra M. Nanavati has no connection whatsoever with our firm and that dealing directly or indirectly with him shall be at their own risk.

NANAVATI SONS & CO.
23630

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements

ALSO

KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE-NAME.

Princess Street, BOMBAY.
14th April, 1925.

THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LTD.,
Graham Street,
LONDON,

and

Graham's Buildings,
Parsi Bazar Street,
BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

WITH reference to the letter No. T/2851, dated the 16th ult. addressed by your Attorneys Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., Solicitors, Bombay, we hereby undertake:—

(1) Forthwith to discontinue carrying on business under the name of the "British Drug House" or any other name calculated in any way directly or indirectly to mislead dealers and buyers into thinking that drugs chemicals and other goods supplied or dealt in by us are your drugs, chemicals or goods.

(2) Within 24 hours to remove from our business premises to the satisfaction of your representative in Bombay, Mr. Byram Mistry all traces of the name "British Drug House."

(3) Within 48 hours to deliver to your representative under affidavit all catalogues, letter paper, price-lists, bill forms, rubber stamps and all other documents and things of whatsoever nature upon which the name "British Drug House" appears.

(4) Not at any time in the future to carry on business directly or indirectly in India Burmah or Ceylon or elsewhere under the name "British Drug House" or any other name calculated in any way directly or indirectly to mislead dealers and buyers into thinking that drugs, chemicals and other goods supplied or dealt in by us are your drugs, chemicals and goods.

We hereby unreservedly apologise and express our regret for the use which we have made of the name "British Drug House" as complained of by you in connection with our business and we unreservedly withdraw the whole allegations and denials contained in the letter No. 2433, dated 19th ult. addressed by Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Solicitors, Bombay, under our instructions to your Attorneys, Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co.

You are hereby at liberty to publish an advertisement in such form as you think fit of the foregoing undertaking and apology in such newspapers or otherwise and at such times as you in your sole discretion think fit.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) R. CHHOTALAL & CO.,
By the hand of
CHHOTALAL AMARCHAND
a Partner.

Witness:—
NADIR DINSHAW.
C23595

NOTICE.

IN VIEW OF THE FACT that Mr. ROBERT HOWIE CHERRY has left our service and is retiring from India the Power of Attorney dated 2nd January, 1923, granted to him by The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., and The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd., and by the undersigned has been cancelled.

Dated July 7th, 1925.

C. MACDONALD & CO.
C23633

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th July, 1925, at [illegible] (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will by Public Auction at their rooms [illegible] of grey and coloured piece-[illegible] etc.
Order of the bank concerned.
[illegible]ses glassware (chimneys).
[illegible]rder of Income-Tax Officer (Market Ward).
10 B'dles glazed coloured paper.
On account of the underwriters.
2 Wrought iron pulleys, D. A. (46x10x5 and 60x12x3½.)
By order of the Office concerned.
13 Electric table fans.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 second-hand "Nash" motor car (1919 pattern) 6 cylinder 5 seater in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the mortgagor Dosabhai Eduljee Umrigar, deceased in persuance of the powers of sale contained in the several Indentures of mortgage and Transfer of mortgage and Deed of further charge, dated the 5th February, 1910, 30th March, 1915, 13th May, 1915, 9th September 1915, 7th February, 1917, and 7th February, 1917 and 24th March, 1919, respectively Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house of two compartment of a chawl or range of buildings formerly of 15 compartments standing thereon situate at Falkland Road, admeasuring about 158-3/9 square yards and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6773(2) and 6774 and Street Nos. 14 and 16 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1611, New Nos. 1/8731 and A/8732, Old Survey Nos. 429 and 429 and New Survey Nos. A5169 and 6/5169, Cadastral Survey No. 3130 Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows: that is to say on the North by Sweeper's passage, on the West by the property of late Dadabhoy Eduljee Munshee, on the East by the said Falkland Road and on the South by another compartment bearing No. 13 of the said chawl and belonging to Eduljee Hiraji Amaria and which said premises are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AREA OF AGRICULTURE LAND AND A LARGE TILE AND BRICK FACTORY WITH MACHINERY FOR MAKING BRICKS AND TILES AT KALYAN.

Under constructions from Mr. James Stott Receiver in Suit No. 93 of 1923 Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 11th July, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at Apollo Street, the following:

All these pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuage factory. Drying Shed, Pug Mill Engine and Boiler House, Kiln, Chimneys, office buildings, godowns and chawls standing thereon, properties marked 134 situate at village Umbarda and property marked 35 at village Manoa Sub-Division and Taluka Kalyan and District Thana admeasuring 24 acres and 28 3/4 Gunthas or thereabouts be the same little more or less (bearing various entry and Survey numbers and area.)

VASOONDRI PROPERTY (KALYAN.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or shed or structure standing thereon situate lying and being in the Village of Vasoondri near the Titwala Station in Kalyan Taluka Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Vasoondri containing by admeasurement 197 acres and 26 Gunthas or thereabouts which bears various entry numbers survey numbers Hissa number, and area of productive and unproductive land with assessment.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, list of Machinery and for Entry and Survey numbers and the area with assessment apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe Solicitors at "Standard Building" Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Shortly to be staged

"SHREE"

by Mr. N. G. KAMATNURKAR, B. A.
Under Public Patronage

LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT MANDALI

BOMBAY THEATRE,
Grant Road,
Wednesday, 8th July 8-30 P. M. (S.T.)
MRITCHHAKATIK.
Booking at the Theatre from 8 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 8 P. M.

MANAGER.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
PRESENTS

WARNER BROS.
Classic of the Screen
WHERE the NORTH BEGINS
FEATURING THE FAMOUS POLICE DOG HERO
RIN-TIN-TIN
DIRECTED BY
CHET FRANKLIN
A VITAL, VIRILE STORY OF LIFE IN THE GREAT NORTHLAND

'Taking a Chance'
PATHE GAZETTE
SHOWING ALL THIS WEEK
AT 6, 8 and 10 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A MAGNIFICENT UNIVERSAL—JEWEL
"HEAD WINDS"
WITH
HOUSE PETERS
And Patsy Ruth Miller (The Esmeralda of the Hunchback of Notre Dame fame) and a brilliant cast.
A Wanda Wiley 2 Reel Comedy: No-body's Swee heart in the Programme.
TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—New Charni Road.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A PROBLEM OF LOVE WITHOUT PASSION
"THE PASSIONATE ADVENTURE"
9 parts—featuring
ALICE JOYCE
As the dispassionate, disciplined wife
CLIVE BROOK
As the abnormal husband
As the Drama is a lengthy one, there are no side pictures with it. You are therefore requested to be in time.
To-Night: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO

Cinema Majestic.

Presents THIS WEEK
THE FIRST COLOURED FILM
Supplied by Messrs. PATEL Bros.
SULTANESS OF LOVE.
Time and Rates as Usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road
5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily.
Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30.

Prices :—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3 including Tax.
RICHARD WALTON TULLY PRESENTS SUPER DRAMA

OMAR THE TENT MAKER

First National picture in 8 Reels.

Immortal is the romance of Omar and Shireen his beloved, who loved the poet, yet a woke in the harem of Shah. Glove to it in this photomarvel athorb with the subtle magic of the Rubaiyat.

Irresistible in Beauty! Splended in Draman and Daring!!
Also 2-Reels most laughable Comedy
"The VAGABOND" featuring Charlie Chaplin
Dont miss! have a look at our theatre!!

SHRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI
RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ

On WEDNESDAY, 8th July, at 9 p. m.
SAUNSHAYA KALLOL
Rewati :—Mr. Raghuvir Sankar
At the
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

CRISIS IN THE MILL INDUSTRY.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

The crisis in the Cotton Mill Industry is not confined to Bombay and although conditions here are not so bad as there, the industry is certainly having a bad time of it. There are no large sales and while some of the mills manage to dispose of their output, stocks are accumulating in others and if the present conditions continue local mills will be obliged to take some such steps as are being proposed in Bombay. I have reason to believe that the President of the Millowner's Association was actually thinking of circularising a draft notice for the opinion of the Members of the Association but the matter has been dropped for the time-being.

THE DESHBANDHU'S SHRADDHA.

Ahmedabad performs the Shraddha ceremony of the Deshbandhu to-day with befitting solemnity. A procession is organised to start from the Manilal Mansion near the Station at 7 a.m. and there has been a general hartal in the city. All the Mills are closed and also several High Schools. A public meeting met at 5 p.m. in the Talik Maidan to offer prayers.

ENFORCING SANITATION IN HOTELS.

Ahmedabad hotels, which are multiplying with terrific rapidity, are notorious for the neglect of the most elementary laws of sanitation. Excepting the few first class hotels which can be counted on one's fingers' ends, the rest of them do not take the least care to preserve the eatables in a proper manner and do not enforce even ordinary cleanliness on the part of their servants. The Health visitor of the Sanitary Association was, therefore, right in complaining against this state of affairs and now the Collector has ordered a general improvement in the sanitary conditions of hotels within fifteen days.

THE KACHRA-CONTRACT.

The much-debated question of dealing with the recurring failures of the Kachra-contractor has at last been solved, though temporarily. The Sanitary Committee of the Municipality passed a resolution at its last meeting recommending that as the present contractor is not in a position, to fulfill the terms of the contract, steps should be taken to cancel his contract and that in the meanwhile the Sanitary Committee must be authorised to deal with all future cases of default or neglect that may occur during this monsoon. It also decided to impose a fine of Rs. 600 (six hundred) for the non-removal of kachra for six days. A Committee consisting of the members of all parties—even the nominated party—has been appointed to look into the question whether the contract could be cancelled prematurely or not.

WORKING OVERTIME.

The Secretary and Manager of the local Gordham Mill have each been fined Rs. 100 (hundred) for working overtime.

The Smoke Nuisance Act of 1912 has been applied to Ahmedabad within a radius of three miles from the Bhaddar Power, excluding camp.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, July 6

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr		29.778 inches.
Temperature of Air		81.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77.2 "
Dew Point		75 5 "
Relative humidity of Air		83% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		8.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air		85.6 "
Minimum do. do.		77 6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W.WNW
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight		207 miles
Fall of Rain		0.26 inches
Total fall during month		0.8 "
Do, do year		31.50 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m, of 7th July		0.13 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	July	ft in	h. m.	June.	ft in.	h. m.
Tue	7	19 8	23 31	7	14 8	3 49
		12 6	11 4		18 8	16 37
W	8	18 9	0 29	8	14 1	4 34
		20 2	12 33		18 8	17 28
Th	9	14 0	6 8	9	28 2	0 10
		17 4	19 8		30 7	13 0
Fri	10	15 [illegible]	7 45	10	27 6	1 50
		17 [illegible]	20 52		28 5	14 30
Sat	11	16 [illegible]	6 59	11	17 8	1 21
		19 [illegible]	20 10		20 6	13 46
Sun	12	3 4	26 1	12	9 37	18 7
		16 [illegible]	27 4		22 52	18 0
M	13	4 5	25 5	13	10 50	26 0
		17 [illegible]	26 4		23 58	18 2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Tuesday, the 7th July 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.65" of rain and Delhi 0.15". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central parts of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is locally damper than usual. Temperature was almost normal in the province except in the extreme north, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0.15" of rain, Jhansi 0.53" and Allahabad 0.51". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central districts and heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess generally in the west of the province and locally in the east. Maximum temperature was below normal except at Allahabad: the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad has had 0.32" of rain and Mount Abu 0.74". Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and in general lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess in Upper Sind. Day temperature was considerably below normal in the aforesaid region and slightly lower than usual in west Rajputana and at Mount Abu; night temperature was below normal at Jacobabad only.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa reports 0.12" of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect. Temperature was almost normal except at Deesa, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.60" of rain, Saugor 0.42", Hoshangabad 0.15" and Nagpur 1.31". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the northern districts. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the central parts of the province; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.35" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the north of the division and lightly to moderately clouded over the south. Moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 85degs.6 (normal) and a minimum temperature of 76degs.8 (1deg below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.28" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in the east of the division. Temperature was almost as usual except at Ahmednagar, where the maximum alone was slightly below normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, and local in the north and east Punjab, the east United Provinces, Sind and the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 6th July 1925 issued from Simla.

The depression over Chota Nagpur has become unimportant. The Bay monsoon has strengthened in Lower Burma while the Arabian Sea current has been active in the Central Provinces but is weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the Punjab Hills, Central India East, the Central Provinces and the Konkan, and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, West Rajputana, south Hyderabad, Coorg and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the Northwest Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy two inches; Moulmein, Bassein one; Rangoon, Akyab three; Kyaukpyu five; Silchar three; Cox's Bazar one; Nowkhali two; Hazaribagh one and a half, Lucknow one; Bahraich, Dehra Dun, Simla one and a half; Dalhousie two; Harnai a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF JULY 1925.

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	0.01	0.14	0.22	—0.08	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	0.91	1.02	—0.11	7.20
Rawalpindi	1.65	5.39	3.51	+1.88	34.77
Lahore	..	5.03	2.67	+2.36	19.62
Hissar	..	5.20	2.40	+2.80	14.47
Ambala	0.02	9.84	5.71	+4.13	30.49
Delhi	0.15	6.22	4.88	+1.34	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	..	14.15	4.35	+9.80	26.90
Mainpuri	0.15	13.20	4.75	+8.46	27.07
Jhansi	0.53	9.40	7.04	+2.36	36.17
Cawnpore	0.02	10.66	5.01	+5.65	35.92
Allahabad	0.51	11.82	7.57	+4.29	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	0.32	1.39	0.34	+1.05	3.68
Karachi	..	1.57	1.04	+0.53	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	3.82	2.03	+1.79	11.79
Ajmer	..	1.86	3.72	+1.86	20.65
Jaipur	0.08	4.05	3.99	+0.06	24.21
Kotah	..	6.92	4.74	—2.18	28.23
Mount Abu	0.74	13.53	9.14	+4.39	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	1.09	2.66	—1.56	14.39
Dwarka	0.01	1.96	2.97	—1.01	13.52
Veraval	..	13.14	5.31	+7.83	18.80
Rajkot	..	6.33	6.21	+0.12	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	..	11.37	5.72	+5.65	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	0.01	17.21	11.78	+5.43	40.97
Ahmedabad	..	8.87	6.57	+2.30	28.83
Deesa	0.12	7.80	3.91	+3.89	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	..	7.09	6.17	+0.92	29.19
Indore	..	6.49	7.87	+1.38	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	0.60	14.95	11.08	+3.87	55.11
Saugor	0.42	13.81	9.18	+4.63	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.15	7.56	8.87	—1.31	48.83
Khandwa	..	4.32	7.18	—2.86	29.69
Akola	..	5.24	6.81	—1.58	31.35
Amraoti	0.03	8.05	8.29	—2.24	33.05
Nagpur	1.31	11.17	11.69	—0.54	48.97
Chanda	..	6.04	10.24	—4.17	51.90
Raipur	0.02	16.38	11.90	+4.48	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.35	28.86	24.62	+4.24	70.63
Ratnagiri	..	28.83	57.13	—8.30	99.98
Mormugao	..	33.29	36.44	—3.15	94.95
Karwar	..	?	46.89	?	120.12
Bombay Deccan—	0.06				
Malegaon	..	5.95	5.43	+0.52	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	4.35	5.47	—1.12	22.33
Poona	0.28	4.16	6.04	—1.88	27.11
Sholapur	..	3.15	5.67	—2.52	28.45
Bijapur	..	0.50	3.81	—3.31	20.90
Belgaum	0.01	9.85	11.04	—1.19	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	3.24	6.59	—3.35	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	..	3.13	7.46	—4.33	40.08
Hyderabad	..	2.29	5.78	—3.49	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	..	44.56	46.94	+2.38	125.68
Calicut	..	36.63	41.45	—4.82	117.16
Cochin	0.01	29.70	34.68	—4.98	114.51
Trivandrum	..	8.70	15.37	—6.67	64.51
Ceylon—Colombo	..	12.18	8.82	+3.36	84.10
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	0.03	5.25	5.82	—0.57	41.59
Bellary	..	0.24	2.22	—1.98	20.51
Cuddapah	..	1.08	3.79	—2.71	31.23
Madras	..	0.24	2.82	—2.58	50.74
Bangalore	..	1.81	3.83	—2.02	35.37
Coimbatore	..	1.15	1.96	—0.81	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	3.60	1.79	+1.87	33.18
Negapatam	..	0.78	1.76	—0.98	54.98

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 7th July 1925

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 3rd July to 6th July, 1925	10116	7532	+2584
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 6th July, 1925	3451933	3227758	+224175
Shipments for the bi-week from 3rd July to 6th July, 1925.—			
United Kingdom	64	125	—61
Continent	5602	50	+5552
China, Japan and Coast Ports	..	290	—290
Total	5666	465	+5201
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 6th July 1925			
Europe:—			
United Kingdom	57485	147156	—89671
Continent	576414	916067	—339653
China	340240	233567	+106673
Japan	1468607	1428935	+239672
Coast Ports	30295x	50078	—19783
Total	2473041	2575803	—102762
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe	8429	1592	+6837
China, Japan & Coast Ports	69060	5185	+63874

xIncluding 9670 bales for U. S.of America

BELGAUM NOTES.

DAS MEMORIAL MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, July 4.

The 1st of July, the All-India Das Memorial Serve Day, was duly observed here by holding public meeting in the evening. Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, who had come from his village specially for the occasion, presided. In spite of rainy weather, people poured in large numbers and thus showed their regard and reverence for the great departed soul.

Now that the duration of the existing Municipal Council expires at the end of next month, and fresh elections are to be held, speculations are rife as to the probable candidates and their chances of success. Uptil now there has been very poor representation of the Nationalists on the Municipality. It is obviously in the interest of the Nation that such elective bodies as the Municipalities should reflect national will, and for this purpose, it is time now for the local nationalists to organse themselves.

BELGAUM CONGRESS MEMORIAL.

The Reception Committee of the 39th Indian National Congress donated to the local Municipality, a sum of Rs. 5,000 to enable it to complete the structural work of the large and spacious well, which the Reception Committee had specially dug for the Congress, and to keep it as a permanent memorial of the Congress. Mr. B. B Porda; who is the chairman of the Managing Committee of the Municipality, and who happens also to be the General Secretary of the Congress Reception Committee, has, with his characteristic energy and dispatch managed to get the work completed. The well has now the appearance of a beautiful little lake and has certainly added to the amenities of the town. Already large numbers of people are making it a place for an evening excursion.

The khadi Inspector appointed by the All-India Khadi Board has come here and is inspecting the local Congress Committee Khadi Depot.

RS. 57,000 EMBEZZLED.

As a result of the investigation into the alleged defalcations in the Government Treasury here, it has transpired that the amount embezzled comes to Rs. 57,000. It is understood that a warrant for the arrest of the clerk responsible for it has been issued. The whereabouts of the clerk are not yet known.

MESSRS NORDEN & CO'S. REPORT.

NEW YORK, June 4.

Cotton: The outstanding feature of the week was, of course, the publication by the Department of agriculture of its estimated condition of the crop as of May 25th. The figure, 76.6, was slightly above average expectations and led to a revival of bearish sentiment which was accentuated by the readjustment of the acreage planted last year to 42,641,000 acres instead of 41,490,000, the Department's previous estimate. If the Government, in its acreage estimate to be made at the beginning of next month, confirms the general expectation that there will be an increase of 5 per cent, this percentage applied to last year's revised figures will roughly indicate the planting of 44,773,000 acres this year.

The market's quick recovery of the greater part of the loss which occurred when trading was resumed after the issue of the report reflected the absence of a speculative long interest, the reappearance of Trade support and apprehension concerning the continued drought in South Central Texas. Yesterday, the strength of July became an additional factor, shorts in that position finding increasing difficulty in covering owing to a more general belief that much of the local stock has been earmarked for export.

Reverting to the Condition Report, it would be well to bear in mind that, notwithstanding the favourable outlook, there is at present, no reason to expect that a 14,000,000 bale crop will prove burdensome; the abnormal weevil emergence in the Southeast and the lack of sub-soil moisture in a large part of Texas may easily result in a yield considerably below this figure.

The incentive offered by present crop prospects to sell short on any important advance and the excellent character of buying which has recently been in evidence on breaks appear likely to prevent the development of a definite trend in the near future. Consequently, while expressing a preference for the buying side whenever new crop positions approach the 22 cent level, we think that moderate profits should be accepted as they materialize.

LATE MR. B. D. SHARMA.

We regret to announce the death of late Mr. B. D. Sharma on Monday at Lahore one of the well-known scenario artists in India. Mr. Sharma was born in 1875 at Lahore. When he was in the school, he took a liking to reproducing pictures from originals as well as from life and nature. He devoted his time only for painting, even neglecting his studies. This was his natural gift. He advanced himself so much in the art without anybody's help and guidance. He was a painter to late Mr. Cowasji Khatau, proprietor of the Parsee Theatrical Company for a a number of years. He had also worked in several Cinema Companies in preparing the scenes of Oriental models and worked for some years as an artist to the Gandharva Natak Mandali. The scenes of the plays "Asha-Nirasha" and "Nand Kumar" are worth mentioning. He also lent his services to the Yeshwant Natak Mandali for preparing the scenes of "Patwardhan". He was an admirer of Mr. B. G. Horniman. In 1923, out of admiration for Mr. Horniman he drew a beautiful coloured painting of Mr. Horniman.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1-40 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 12.

The annual social gathering of the Muslim Students' Union will be held on Sunday next (12th instant) at 6-15 in the hall of the Anjuman-i Islam, Hornby Road.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	a. m.	p.m.
July 7, (Tues.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
July 8, (Wed.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
July 9, (Thurs.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
July 10, (Fri.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
July 11 (Sat.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
July 12 (Sun.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
July 13. (Mon.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Council of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association (Alice Building, Hornby Road) to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.—The usual weekly classes for the study of the Commonwealth of India Bill will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the offices of the Convention Samitt, Ismail buildings, Hornby Road, when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will engage the class.

Nabha DAY IN BOMBAY.—Under the order of Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee there will be a special Diwan in the Gurdwara at Princess Street by Siri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay to-morrow (Thursday) evening at 6-30 p.m. to observe the Nabha Day when special prayers are to be offered for the restoration of Maharaja of Nabha to his Gadi. Sikhs and others are cordially invited.

BROADCASTING OF INDIAN MUSIC.—A choice programme of Indian Music and Flute by Mr. Jethoobai will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 7 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres. (1) Desh; (2) Malkosh; (3) Malkosh with Sundri with Harmonium Solo; (4) Ashavari; (5) Harmonium Solo (Cutch Morli); (6) Bhairavi; (7) Mouth Organ.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

Health of Bombay:—During the 27th week of the current year, ending on 4th July, the total mortality 572 was 25 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 23.70. These figures compare favourably with those for the 27th week of 1924 when the mortality was 583 and death-rate 24.66 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 634 and death-rate 28.34.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 206 as against 1 and 194 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 151 were among infants under one year of age; 15 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days days in the City.

Cholera caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths.

Small-pox caused 6 attacks and 3 deaths.

Plague caused 5 attacks and 4 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 342 as against 370 for the 27th week of 1924 and 336 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

A NEW ADVOCATE.

On Monday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji, immediately on his taking his seat on the Bench shook hands with Dr Hafiz M. Baksh on the latter being admitted as an advocate of our Court.

Mr. Baksh is the eldest son of Khan Saheb Shaikh Allabaksh of Ajmer. He was called to the Bar from the Middle Temple. He is also the recipient of the LL.D. degree from the University of Dublin.

MAULED BY A LION.

On Tuesday morning Sankar Sakaram a Hindu, aged 45 years went to the Victoria Gardens for a stroll when a heavy shower of rain fell and he leaned against a lion's cage to take shelter. Suddenly a lion attacked him with a paw and Sankar was sent rolling on the road bleeding profusely. He was sent to the J. J. Hospital where his wound were dressed and sent home.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

4 MONTHS' R. I. FOR CAUSING HURT.

Alif Matadin, a pantry boy on s.s. "Konderkerk," a Dutch steamer of Holland British India line was charged before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt with dangerous weapon, to Jumal, a mess boy on the same steamer.

The evidence showed that on Monday at about 12 or 1 o'clock the complainant was having a nap in the cabin when the accused armed with a chopper entered the cabin and struck the complainant on his right arm. The accused then ran away and as he was getting off the steamer he was arrested by a policeman.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he struck the complainant as he ill-treated him and made him overwork.

The Magistrate, convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIS FIFTH CONVICTION.

Thomas James, a negro, native of Durban was put up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Deputy Inspector Malpas on a charge of loitering under suspicious circumstances.

Sergeant Gooch while on a round on Monday night along Carnegie Road found the accused trying to hide behind a tree. Sergeant Gooch challenged him and asked him what he was doing there. The accused tried to pass off as a sea-faring man but subsequent investigation showed that the accused had no fixed place of residence and no means of livelihood.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that it was not very late in the night and that he did not try to evade arrest but willingly marched with the police officer to the lock-up.

In view of accused's four previous convictions, he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Sub-Inspector A. S. Rane put up up Thakubai (16) with eight previous convictions before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of the theft of a leather bag belonging to Mrs. Mary Lafer.

Mrs. Mary Lafer, residing at 13 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, deposed that on Monday afternoon she was shopping on Carnac Road. She entered a shop, kept her leather bag on a table and was trying on hats. As she was looking into the mirror, the accused snatched away the bag and bolted. But the accused was arrested by a man who noticed her running away. The bag contained some money, her visiting cards and other articles all valued at Rs. 105.

The Magistrate convicted the accused but deferred passing sentence.

DETERRENT SENTENCE FOR RASH DRIVING.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate convicted Joseph Thomas of rash and negligent driving and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and ordered that his licence be suspended for a period of six months.

Mr. H. B. Spencer prosecuted while the accused was undefended.

On Sunday evening in spite of the policeman's warnings the accused drove on rather fast and knocked down A. R. Pannikar, near Bori Bunder. The accused accelerated his speed and continued his progress but was stopped by a policeman on duty near Home Street. The accused was taken to the Esplanade Police Station but tried to escape again. He was however secured and sent to G. T. Hospital along with A. R. Pannikar and the policeman on points duty who also received slight injuries. The accused was found to be heavily drunk while driving.

The accused pleaded not guilty but admitted being drunk.

In view of the accused being drunk, the Magistrate took a serious view of the crime and sentenced as mentioned above.

FINED FOR GAMBLING.

Inspector Guider of the Colaba Police Station hauled up fourteen men before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, for gambling in a common gaming house.

All the accused were arrested by Inspector Guider in the 13-15 Central Street, Cuffe Parade on the midnight of July 4. The room was searched and four packets of playing cards, some candle sticks and a sum of Rs. 2/10 were found on the table. On the accuseds' persons being searched small sums of money were recovered.

Accused Nos. 2, 4, and 7 pleaded not guilty while the rest who pleaded guilty were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 12 each Accused Nos. 2, 4 6 and 7 were fined Rs. 20 each.

Accused No. 1 was further put up on a charge of running a common gaming house and was fined Rs. 40.

The accuseds were (1) Dawood Suleman, (2) Thomas Percival. (3) Zakariakhan Habibulla. (4) Taj Mahomed, (5) Inas Rozario, (6) Mahomed Junas, (7) Fakir Mahomed Fakira, (8) Mahomed John, (9) Inas Bastian, (10) Aflias Rego, (11) Antone, (12) Sahe Rozario, (13) Doming Lobo and (14) Taj Hussein Wazirkhan.

MOTOR COLLIDES WITH TRAM CAR.

A serious collision took place between a motor taxi and a tram car on Monday noon just opposite the Orient Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort. A tram trailer car No. 300-299 was going from the Museum towards Bori Bunder. When the tram car was just opposite the Orient Buildings, a Pullman taxi car No. Z8541 coming in the opposite direction dashed straight against the tram-car.

TRAM CAR COLLIDES WITH LORRY.

An accident occurred on Monday noon when a tram car collided with a motor lorry conveying Aerated Waters at the Junction of Girgaum Road and Princess Street resulting in the breakag eof about two dozen soda water bottles.

REPORTED THEFT ON ID DAY.

Fatmabai, a Mohmedan woman, residing at Lady Jamsedji Road, reports to the police theft on Bakr-Id Day of cash and gold and pearl ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 7,067. The police have arrested (1) Abdul Sakur Umar. (2) Mohmed Kaarim and Jan Mohmed, three Mahomedans, and recovered property valued at Rs. 6,930.

GOLD STANDARD AND TRADE DEPRESSION.

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Lloyd George. Sir Philip Cunclliffe Lister said we suffered no kind of injury by reverting to the gold standard. He expressed the opinion that the present depression in trade was only temporary. He believed that we could get the trade position right if a voluntary effort was made to buy British goods.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

TUESDAY'S CLOSING RATE.

+ 38

A cable received from New York at 2 a. m. to-day stated:

Tuesday's opening rate.	+ 7
Tuesday's closing rate.	+ 38
Liverpool opening	+ 19
Liverpool closing	+ 23

WORLD'S SHIPPING.

LONDON, July 7.

The Lloyds' Register shows that the world's shipping in the month of June is 64,641,000 tons compared with 64,023,000 tons in June of last year and 42,514,000 tons in June 1914. Britain's shares respectively are 19,304,000 tons and 18,954,000 tons. The United States tonnage has decreased by 579,000 tons. The world's sailing tonnage has fallen by 1,718,000 tons since pre-war to 1,611,000 tons of which 659,000 tons are owned by the United States.

British Dominions Steel and Iron tonnage is 2,230,000 tons, which means an increase of 823,000 tons, Germany 2,993,000 tons showing a decrease of 2,105,000 tons, the United States 11,605,000 showing an increase of 9,768,000 tons, Holland 2,585,000 tons showing an increase of 1,114,000 tons, Japan 3,741,000 showing an increase of 2,099,000 tons, all since 1914.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Following were the closing quotations the Share market to-day:—

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 69/10, 4 per cent Conversion Loan 1916-17 Rs. 87/8, 5 1/ per cent. War Bonds 1925 Rs. 103/6, per cent. Bonds 1926 Rs. 101/9, 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 Rs. 102/4, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 Rs. 105/4.

Jutes:—Auckland 250, Belvedere 509, Clive 37/14, Dalhousie 382, Fort Gloster 860, Fort William 362, Hooghly 73, Howrah 40, Hukumchand 9/6, Lawrence pref. 113, Standard 405/8, Waverley 7/1.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 4/7, Bansjorah 10/12, Bokaro and Ramgur 21/4 Burrakur 25/14, Ghusick and Muslia 13, Kosoonda and Nyadee 16/12, Raneegunge 38/12, Standard 48/10, Union 17/4, Western 2/2.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling six and three thirty-second pence and Demand Bills were one shilling six and one eighth pence.—A. P.

HIGH COURT

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

UNSUCCESSFUL CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

The American Trading Co., Ltd.
v/s.
Bird and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump.)

The plaintiffs in this action were an American firm, and they brought this suit for damages for breach of contract. The plaintiff's case was that there was a contract between them and the defendants by which the dependants agreed to purchase from the plaintiffs 190 tons of round steel bars, September-October Shipment, 80 tons at 112 dollars and 100 tons at 111 dollars. The facts were that a representative of the plaintiffs named Pringle was travelling in India about May 1920 and he obtained from the dependants the orders for half-inch steel bars 190 tons July-August Shipment. The plaintiffs firm however referred to confirm this order. The result was that the defendants who had already accepted orders in the bazar as the strength of the orders placed with Pringle, found themselves in difficulty. A correspondence was started with a view to arrive at some compromise if possible. The plaintiffs contended that in the course of this correspondence a new contract namely, the contract in suit was arrived at. The defendants denied that there was any concluded contract.

Mr. Kemp appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Coltman appeared for the defendants.

The case turned entirely upon the correspondence between the parties as regards the question whether there was a contract or not.

There were numerous letters and cables exchanged between the parties. There was no other evidence in the case.

His Lordship on an examination of the correspondence observed that the plaintiffs' position appeared to be simply this that they could not accept the defendants original offers and therefore they made a new offer. The defendants on the other hand were determined if possible to get their original offers accepted since they had sold in the bazar on the basis of these offers. Summing up the correspondence as a whole, his Lordship held that it was true that the plaintiffs had agreed to accept the rates for which the defendants contended, but on the vital question of shipment, the parties were never *ad idem*. The plaintiffs had failed to prove the contract on which their suit was based and the conclusion appeared to his Lordship, so clear that he did not think it necessary to discuss the other issues in the case and accordingly he dismissed the suit with costs.

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

MR. HIRJEEBEHDIN ELECTED.

The result of the contest between Dr. W. G. Forde and Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin for a seat in the Municipal Corporation from Fort Ward was announced on Tuesday in the Municipal Commissioner's office and the latter was declared elected. Mr Hirjeebehdin it was announced had received 1020 votes while Dr. Forde got only 423.

RAILWAY FATALITIES.

Beharilal Jungelal a watchman in the G. I. P. Railway at Carnac Bridge was on duty on Sunday at 10 p.m. when he found the dead body of an unknown Hindu aged about 40 lying on the railway lines near the Carnac Bridge. His chest was severed and the body was cut up into several pieces. There was blood on the ground and a string of beads was lying by the side of the body.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Govind Dhondu (30) who was knocked down annd run over by a train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on Saturday afternoon between Parel and Mahaluxmi and died on the spot.

Mr. A. Joseph, yard master, Mahaluxmi said, at about 1-30 p.m. on Saturday he saw the deceased crossing the main line. He stopped for some time and again began to walk when he suddenly fell down. A train in the meantime came and passed over him. Witness cried to the driver but he did not hear him. He then went to the spot and found the deceased's head severed from the trunk and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DINNER TO MR. V. J. PATEL.

A complimentary dinner will be given by the members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to Mr. V. J. Patel, in appreciation of his services during his term of office as President of the Corporation, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 8 p.m. (S. T.), in the Corporation Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Baptista. The members of the Corporation who have joined the function, will be at liberty to bring one guest with them. Members desiring to bring guests are requested to send the following particulars to the Secretary of the Patel Dinner Committee, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, before 12 a.m. on Friday the 10th instant, together with a sum of Rs. 15/- per guest:—1. Name of the guest. 2. Whether vegetarian dinner is required.

CHAIRMAN OF PORT TRUST.

MR. SETHNA'S PROPOSAL.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay was held yesterday in their office when consideration of the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna's proposal that "Government be informed that the trustees are of opinion that the permanent appointment of the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust should be filled by an Engineer preferably with experience of the Port Trust" was postponed at his request.

The Port Officer's report regarding the collision of the s.s. "Razmak" with the Alexandra Dock Wall was considered and those responsible reprimanded.

The proposals to hand over 2 strips of land near the Mazagon Cotton Depot to the G. I. P. Railway for the erection of offices for the Station Master and Parcels traffic at the Harbour Branch Railway Cotton Green Station and to levy concessional rental at the New Charcoal Depot, Mazagon Sewri Reclamation were accepted. Expenditure estimated at Rs. 4,200 for the installation of secondary means of communication, by buoys, etc., between Prongs Light House, Pilot Vessel and the Port Signal Station, and termination of the present arrangements for the use of Government telegraph lines was sanctioned.

The report by the Finance and General Committee regarding Retrenchment proposals in respect of (1) Chief Accountant's Department and (2) Revision of the grades of the junior clerical staff was accepted.

The following letter dated 1st July 1925 from Mr. V. A. Grantham, was placed before the meeting:—

"I beg to draw your attention to the issues of the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Chronicle," of 24th June 1925, in which Mr. Clayton is reported to have said, at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation, that the Chairman of the Port Trust was in favour of the principle of Terminal Taxes.

As I did not gather this to be the Chairman's attitude, and as I consider that it would be dangerous to allow such a statement to remain uncontradicted, I shall be glad to know if the Chairman will now issue a definite statement of his views for publication in the press.

I shall be obliged if you will bring this letter to the notice of the Board of Trustees at their next meeting."

It was decided that the minutes should be amended but after getting the draft approved by the Trustees at their next meeting.

BOMBAY'S NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE.

AFFILIATED TO BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Tuesday, at 5-45 p.m. in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Sir C. H. Setalwad the Vice-Chancellor presiding.

Consideration was given to the application from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the affiliation the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

Professor Y. G. Nadgir moved:—

That the Senate records its opinion that the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College be affiliated provisionally to the University in the Faculty of Medicine for the course of study prescribed for the Intermediate M.B., B.S. Examination for a period of eighteen months from the 1st of June 1925, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The number of students to be admitted annually should not exceed 40. (2) There should be a second inspection preferably in June 1926, when the King Edward Memorial Hospital is expected to be in full working order. (3) Orders for books for the Library should be despatched by the end of July 1925 at the latest.

Capt. S. L. Bhatia seconded the resolution.

Capt. Bhatia assured the Senate that the Grant Medical College would render all assistance necessary for the progress and prosperity of the Seth Gordhandas College.

Dr. R. N. Ranina moved an amendment to admit 55 students annually instead of 40 and to have the inspection in January 1926 instead of June 1926.

Dr. P. T. Patel seconded the amendment.

Dr. R. Row said the limit of 40 was restricted in the interests of the College. If they saw improvement and efficiency they would not fail to increase the number in future.

After some discussion the amendment was put to vote and was declared carried.

The Vice-Chancellor in expressing his gratification at the Senate's resolution said it was at his initiation and concurrence and advice of the late Sir P. M. Mehta that he induced his co-trustees to establish the medical college. He also induced his co-trustees to impose the condition that the staff of the college should be purely Indian drawn from independent medical profession. He also thanked the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the great public spirit showed by them toward this institution.

Dr. Acacio G. Viegas moved:—

That a Diploma in Ophthalmology (D. O.) be instituted in the Faculty of Medicine and conferred on Medical Graduates for proficiency in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.

That the Syndicate be requested to draft and submit for the approval of the Senate regulations regarding the syllabus of studies and examination for the proposed Diploma.

Major D. J. Duggan seconded the resolution and it was carried.

SPORTING NEWS

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SECOND DIVISION FOOTBALL.

YORKS BEAT BOMBAY GYM.

What was perhaps the best game in the second division seen this season, was the result of the meeting between the West Yorks and the Bombay Gymkhana on the Cooperage on Tuesday evening. Though a trifle one-sided it was good for all that. The Yorks undoubtedly deserved their victory and were good for at least one more goal. Holmes turned out for them as centre-forward and did a lot of useful work, but Peach is better in this position. Boyne was his own reliable self which probably accounted for the disjointed sallies of the Gymkhana forwards. Of these Wand, though rather clumsy, did yeoman service and gave his side the opportunity of equalising, which however was not to be. There was no score in the first half, but midway in the succeeding moiety Holmes nipped in to score from a scramble. The Gymkhana made spasmodic rushes in retaliation but their attack lacked cohesion and invariably fizzled out. Wand did some good runs down the line, on one occasion swerving in to take a shot, which caused one of the defenders to handle in the fatal area. Young, however, stopped Hudson's penalty kick. The latter part of the game was more or less monopolised by the Soldiers, but no further score resulted.

West Yorks "B":—Young; Goodall and Ekhard; Lt. Jones, Boyne and Whittaker; Jackson, Peach, Holmes, Godwin and Hood.

Bombay Gymkhana "B":—Heasman; Hudson and Peel; Sharpe, Weir and Fellows; Scales, Lindop, Haydock, McKenzie and Wand.

Referee:—Sgt. Lowe.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

Men's Doubles final was a magnificent match. France was in the ascendant from the start, but the Americans fought splendidly. Casey's terrific service being the feature. Casey also showed surprising strength overhead. The Frenchmen covered the court better than the Americans who, however, won two sets through sheer hard hitting. In the deciding set, Borotra was superb. No ball was too far for him to get at. His anticipations were uncannily accurate and his kills untakeable. Hennessey played well, but appeared to tire towards the close.

Borotra and Lacoste beat the Americans Hennessey and Casey 6/4, 11/9, 4/6, 1/6 and 6/3.

BOROTRA'S FINE GAME.

Play at Wimbledon concluded in fine weather. Borotra and Mlle. Lenglen won the two opening games easily, mainly through the former's accurate overhead smashing, but lost the next three. The sixth went to the French pair, Mlle. Lenglen playing magnificently. Then the French were in irresistible form and secured the set. In the second set the French team's work was superb. After each side had won a game the French went up to 4/1. Morpurgo and Miss Ryan could not cope with the splendid variety of the shots of the French pair.—Reuter's Special.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 6.

The following are to-day's closing scores of the county cricket matches that began on Saturday:—

Hampshire vs. Surrey: Surrey 272, Hampshire 299. Mead 115, not out. Surrey 227 for six. (Sandham 50 and Shepherd 70.)

Yorkshire vs. Somerset: Yorkshire won by an innings and 150 runs. Yorks 414 for 9 and declared. Somerset 148 (Earle 5, Robinson 5 for 65). Somerset then followed-on, and made 166. Macauley 4 for 29.

Kent vs. Warwickshire:—Kent 312. Warwick 137 (Freeman 5 for 46 and Woolley 4 for 59.) Warwick followed-on and made 209. (Wright 4 for 11 and performed a hat-trick). Kent 5 for one.

Northamptonshire versus Essex. Essex 304. Northants 190. (Timms 74, Douglas 5 for 52, Nichol 5 for 63). Essex 157 for four. (Wright 51, Russel 78, not out).

Gloucestershire vs. Worcestershire. Gloucester won by four wickets. Worcester 92. Gloucester 135. Worcester in the second innings 155. (Hammond 4 for 32. Gloucester 113 for six. (Hammond fifty, Root 5 for 63.)

Lancashire vs. Sussex.—Sussex 147. Lancashire 415 for nine and declared. Hallows 163, Ernest Tyldesley 82, Sussex 49 for two.

Notts versus Glamorgan: Notts 246. Glamorgan 112, Notts 368 for three and declared. G. Gunn 68, Whysall 85, Lilley 62, Walker 115 not out. Glamorgan 121 for three.

Derbyshire vs. Leicestershire: Derbyshire 294. Leicester 284 (Fowke 50 and Smith 65). Derby 56 for one.

Oxford University vs. Cambridge University at Lords: Oxford 316 for 7. Stewart Brown 56 and Guise 58.

LONDON, July 7.

Following are the results of the County Cricket matches that began on Saturday:

Lancashire vs. Sussex:—

Lancashire won by an innings and 144 runs. Sussex 147. Lancashire 415 for 9 and declared. Sussex 124. (Dick Tyldesley 8 for 43).

Notts vs. Glamorgan:—

Notts won by 317 runs. Notts 246. Glamorgan 112. Notts 368 for 3 and declared. Glamorgan 185. (Barratt 4 for 58).—Reuter's Special.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, July 7

For.	Steamer	Date.	Mails close at
1 England	--	--	--
2 Austria and Italy (superscribe)	..	..	--
3 Japan			
4 China			
5	Macedonia.	9-7-25.	6 p. m.
6 Ceylon			
7 Straits Settlements			
8 Mauritius	..	--	--
9 East Africa	..	--	--
10 South Africa	..	--	--
11 Seychelles	..	..	--

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1925.

QUI S'ACCUSE.

We published the other day a long letter by Mr. Gordon, Collector of Bijapur, apropos of our article on the Basis of Land Revenues Settlement. The letter was written in a vein of cheap sarcasm which mirrors faithfully the mentality of the bureaucracy. We make no secret of our complete disbelief in the unapproachable and impeccable bureaucracy, of which Mr. Gordon is such a leading light and so stalwart a champion; but we must invite Mr. Gordon's attention to the fact that in the particular article under reference we had not definitely framed an indictment against the precious bureaucracy for hitting upon the most faulty, iniquitous and uneconomical basis of settlement for the land revenue in the Presidency. Mr. Gorden sneeringly assures us that "if an economic genius will come forward and produce a basis of assessment more sure than that of rent, no one will be more pleased than the Settlement Officers whose only object, extraordinary as it may appear, is to do their work in the most efficient manner and with the greatest solicitude for the welfare of the rural population." We are sure the rural population will be adequately grateful to the Settlement officers for their "solicitude," overlooking for the moment the highly relevant fact that they are paid to do so at such exorbitant rates that it would be a wonder if they coolly ignored the obligation to evince this "solicitude." When the high souled Settlement Officers and others of their tribe have bidden good-bye to this land, without a thought of the pension and exchange compensation allowance and free passage concessions now awaiting them at the end of their service in India, we shall advise the rural population of India, in gratitude for this unexampled "solicitude," to erect suitable memorials, if only to preserve a proper record and permanent reminder of "how things should *not* have been done." Meanwhile, it is important to point out to Mr. Gordon of Bijapur that in the article—to which he has taken exception and in which, by the way, we quoted him with approval or at least without any antagonism, so that it is a little difficult to perceive why this *preux Chivalier* of the Bombay bureaucracy should have thought fit to enter the lists unless is be an uneasy conscience—we did not refer to the *rate* of assessment, but only to the basis thereof—two entirely different things, as Mr. Gordon himself will admit. He tells us: "It would be interesting in view of these facts to know on what you base your charge against the bureaucracy of harshness in the *rate of assessment.*" If he will only possess his soul in patience, we shall come to that chapter, also, of the history of land revenue settlement in India, and particularly in Bombay. But in the particular article, we must repeat for the sake of the amenities of public criticism, there was no mention of the rate of assessment, and Mr. Gordon may do worse than realise, in spite of his presumably long experience as Settlement Officer, that the *basis* of assessment and *rate* of assessment are not two identical entities.

But verbal quibbles apart, we are glad that our articles on the question of land revenue settlement have caused some flutter among the official dovecotes. It has been hinted to us that it was unnecessary for us to have brought in the Finance Member in our observations. Such a hint only proves that those who read the articles do not understand their clear and unmistakable significance: viz., that the land revenue policy of the Presidency is based on such faulty and uneconomical principles that its proper consideration and revision will force us at no long distance to scrap the entire basis; and to make up our mind to a considerable sacrifice of revenue from this one great source of income in the process. It was, we believe, Mr. Lawrence himself,—the Finance Member,—who drew attention, in one of the recent budget statements, to the uncertainty or unreliability of our land revenue figure, which was budgetted at 575 lakhs and showed, on the revised estimates for 1924-25, 524 lakhs, and which, if the suggestions for the reform of the basic principles we have made, and have till to make are carried out, will dwindle to very much smaller proportions. There is, we need hardly mention, the further sacrifice of the sinful revenue from "Excise" assuming Government honestly mean to achieve what they have promised in that behalf. If, now, these sacrifices have to be made, will not a Finance Member worth his salt feel highly concerned? Of course, we are aware Mr. Lawrence is due to retire very soon, and the Presidency will be deprived of his unequalled financial genius,—we use the phrase in grateful imitation of Mr. Gordon of Bijapur. But is that a reason why he should not be concerned about such impending tendencies of democracy in the Presidency, in refreshing contrast with the achievements of the bureaucracy? Of, perhaps, he and his like believe in the saying "Sufficient unto the day . . ."

The interest and concern of such high-placed officials are either personal being reminiscent of the "sauve qui peut" slogan in a demoralised force, or clannish which can hold together on an impossible basis, if at all. The genuine solicitude, we must note in spite of the assurance of Mr. Gordon to the contrary, is lacking. The champion and prophet from Bijapur has thought to embarrass us by three posers: "If the expenses of cultivation are fifty per cent. more than the receipts, it is inconceivable that any one should be fool enough to pay an average price of Rs. 1,000 per acre for the pleasure of losing his money". Perfectly well reasoned! But does Mr. Gordon, the Sophist—we use the term in the pure Greek sense—from Bijapur, realise the consequence? It is that no one now invests capital in agriculture, to the irremediable impoverishment of that great industry affording steadily diminishing livelihood to 70 per cent of the people of this country. Is that no misfortune? We know there are sales of land, and, even more frequently, mortgages; but very rarely do they represent new investment. And when actually a new investment has been made, it is after a handsome discount has been allowed for the revenue demand. Mr. Gordon inquires innocently as well he may: "If there are no profits, where do the rents come from?" The rents come from the increasing poverty of the already appallingly miserable peasants and cultivators. Perhaps Mr. Gordon may not be aware,—it is not convenient for people of his class and occupation to consider such trifles,—that while the average expectation of life in European countries,—or at least the more advanced of them,—is fifty years, that in this country is only twenty-three years or less! Does Mr. Gordon, does Mr. Lawrence, appreciate the immense waste of human energy connoted by such statistics? The rents where they exist come from this source—and Mr. Gordon will do well to reflect on this. His last rhetorical outburst is simply meaningless. The assessment may come to less than 4 per cent of the total expenditure; but what has that got to do with the faultiness or otherwise of the basis we have discussed and to which Mr. Gordon is presumably taking exception. Mr. Gordon also forgets that the assessment comes *before* any other expenditure, and has to be paid on pain of forfeiture in the last resort, whether there is produce to feed even the babies of the cultivator or not. And as for the benefit of the "reduction" Mr. Gordon is willfully misreading our plea. We have asked for a revision of the basis of assessment, which, if rectified, will automatically humanise the rates. If he must be perverse, how can we help it? Finally as for the specific figures given all we stated is that they constitute a challenge to the Government, which for sheer self-respect they must take up. We did not say anything about the accuracy or otherwise of those figures.

THE GURDWARA MUDDLE.

The passing of the Gurudwara Bi by the Punjab Council concludes chapter of heroic struggle and fruitfu sacrifice. The Bill is a compromise measure, but it brings the adminis tration of religious trusts within the control of the Sikh community. The Sikhs fought for that principle. When the reformers sought to arrest the decadence of hereditary mohants, the Government faced them with a hopeless objection. If the mohants and udasis accused of corrupt living were to be replaced, or the shrines assumed by representative bodies, the solution originally offered by Government was the process of the law. Possession is nine points in the law and Sir John Maynard was well aware of the fact when he wrongly advised resistance and the exaggeration of vested interests. The Government would not stoop to conquer. To dislodge Government from that position, the Akalis had to take vigorous action. Council legislation would have been emasculated of its genuine purpose, if the fervour of reform had not been shown. The Akalis paid the price and made that contribution. Their fidelity and sacrifice weakened the *non possumus* attitude of Government who while brutally holding to law and order obtained an opportunity of realising the zeal of reform. The Gurudwara Bill, first introduced, was a failure. The concessions made in the present Bill are the fruit of indefatigable action. Amiable co-operation would probably have strengthened the vested rights of mohants unfit to hold ecclesiastical office and ended in confirming the impregnable position of an evil tradition. The Courts administer law, not necessarily justice. The problem of religious endowments in the Punjab was peculiarly difficult, and if the sacrifice of the Akalis look excessive we had better recognise it as the unhappy price required for official sympathy.

"We want this measure", says Lala Lajpatrai, "to reach the final stage as soon as possible. I don't believe the Bill affects the interests of the Hindu community as such". The denominational claims preferred against certain disputed shrines, taxed the patience of Hindus and Sikhs. The Bill though nominally non-official is a surrender-measure, and as Dr. Gokul Chand maintains, it is for the Sikhs "to be little generous in the hour of their triumph". The claim on certain shrines has to be investigated before their allotment. Since the Bill provides for the strictly religious purposes of worshippers—and the Sikhs never claimed more, in spite of official distortions about their dream of a Sikh raj—it should be possible for differences to be settled by the communities themselves. The people of the Punjab have had memorable lessons of the evils of disunity or weakness. In the days of martial law they realised it but when mushroom committees of loyalists were set up against the Akalis it was proved that the lessons were not indelible. The wretched period of fomented dissension is over, and now that a compromise measure has been passed the Government ought to abate their apparent policy of repression and discord. Why should they now delay in release of political prisoners who courted jail in preference to the legalised desecration of their worship? They endured horrible cruelties in jail. The officials, though condoned, know the extent of their routine iniquities and we hope reparation will commence by the release of those who rightly bore persecution in the spirit of martyrdom. Agitation and blood-stained sacrifice has compelled the Government to do better than they ever knew.

Notes of the Day.

Who Pays?

A correspondent wants to know who it is that paid for Lord Reading's reception at the India Office, described as the most magnificent function seen in London for many years. In cost, it must have exceeded the Guildhall banquet and recurring receptions to Royalty. The excursion of the Viceroy and his company of satraps has so far cost us £12,600, and curiosity regarding the entertainment of 3,000 guests on resplendent scale is excusable. Before the Reforms, India paid for the entire show of the India Office in London. The Montford Report and the Crewe Committee's Report actively supported a division of costs between India and Britain. The Selborne Committee ratified that "all charges of the India Office not being agency charges should be paid out of moneys to be provided by Parliament." The agency work of the Government of India is performed by the High Commissioner and some time ago the gave an entertainment to Lord Reading the cost of which was presumably met out of his sumptuary allowances. The gorgeous reception given to the head of the Indian Government cannot be described as an "agency work" on their behalf, and therefore the bill must legitimately fall on British Estimates. It would be monstrously mean of Britain to charge India with the costs of hospitality due to one of her great pro-consuls on holiday. We think our correspondent's apprehension that India may be fleeced is unfounded. When the Amir of Afghanistan visited London, the British Government made us pay for their open-hearted cordiality, but that is an episode regretted by several British politicians A question in the Assembly will, any way, dispel uncharitable suppositions.

Invasion of Morocco.

M. Malvy's efforts at securing a Franco-Spanish agreement on the peace offer to be made to Abdel Krim, the capable leader of the brave Riffs, have at last met with some success. Since the terms are such as to rob the one independent State left in North Africa of its hard-won freedom, they are almost certain to be rejected; they are, indeed, framed with a view to have them rejected by Abdel Krim so that the French and the Spaniards may launch a simultaneous and vigorous attack in the interests of peace. The warlike race may thus be caught between a French attack from the South and a fresh Spanish offensive from the North. Meanwhile despite censorship and the French Premier's flight to Morocco, Paris is full of rumours of reverses and heavy casualties which the French War Ministry tries its best to deprecate and minimise in the approved jargon of the old war communiques. It is not surprising that Mr. Chamberlain, when questioned in the House of Commons, refused to commit the British Government. M. Briand has through diplomatic manoeuvres secured the benevolent indifference of Britain towards the bloody colonial adventure of France and the phlegmatic equanimity of the Baldwin Government is not inexplicable. Moreover, since Britain herself has not permitted the League of Nations to intervene in her dispute with Egypt, she has no right to suggest arbitration through the League though Abdel Krim has appealed to the League and Britain to do so. The Baldwin Government, however, has a passion for "carefully watching the situation"—in Mr. Chamberlain's stereotyped words—whether it is in Morocco or in China. As it is incapable of taking the right action, it is as well that it watches perpetually.

The Ignorant Lord Winterton.

Lord Winterton evidently believes that the Viceroy's visit to London followed by furtive confabulations and dazzling reception at the India Office acquits him of all responsibility to acquaint himself regarding the happenings in India. In a typical ministerial reply his lordship told Mr. Lansbury that "he had at present no information" about the conditions of Mr. Pathik's imprisonment or the externment of Mr. Chaudhary. That "at present" is good; for his lordship reserves full liberty to inform himself at some unknown date in future; his chief has been so busy scribbling articles for the Press and carrying on cordial conversations with Lord Reading in the intervals that Lord Winterton has had no leisure from the routine of the India Office to enquire into the recent events in India. No doubt his lordship was elaborate in his reply to Mr. Haves but then it related to the vital issue of Indian Service regulations and not the incarceration of some "mischievous agitator."

National Discipline.

We welcome the first number of "The People," the English weekly which is being published at Lahore under the editorship of Lala Lajpat Rai. The starting of the weekly is a fulfilment of the desire which Lala Lajpat Rai has entertained ever since his return from America, but which the exigencies of the non-co-operation campaign, his imprisonment and later his ill-health prevented him from fulfilling. In the course of a characteristically vigorous and outspoken introductory article, he says: "I believe in free thinking. I also believe in discipline and obedience to true leadership. My notions of discipline, however, differ from those of some prominent men in the country. I do not believe in discipline to the extent of strangling free thought and stifling free discussion. By importing discipline into too many questions, we run the risk of intellectual stagnation. I am afraid the last four or five years have been a period of intellectual laziness on our part. We have been rather obsessed by the idea of not weakening the influence of our leaders and have let the work of leading be done by one or very few men." We deplore with Lala Lajpat Rai that much of our thinking in the political, administrative and legislative sphere, should be done for us by our foreign rulers and we agree with him that we must do all we can to encourage vigorous thinking not only by those who lead but also by those who are led. But vigorous thinking is one thing and dispersive movements and actions are different things. In whatever we do we cannot forget that we are first and foremost a subject nation and our prime duty is not to rest until we win our freedom. We cannot hope to win freedom until we realise that we are waging a struggle and are, therefore, prepared to discipline ourselves as soldiers of a victorious army. What is wrong with us is not that we are too disciplined a people, as Lala Lajpat Rai suggests, but that we are not disciplined enough to realise the limitations as well as the duty of independent and vigorous thinking by individuals. It is this lack of discipline which is responsible for the existence of the communal canker which is eating into the vitals of our body politic as well as for that preverse thinking which regards loyalty to a political party more paramount than loyalty to the country.

The Value of Agitation.

In a vapid homily, a morning contemporary tries to make out that political agitation—mark the adjectival emphasis—is easy and futile and ought to be discarded. Political agitation, in the first place, is not easy: the inertia of the mass of people and the reaction of vested interests render difficult any effective agitation. If England had been conquered by Germany and English agitators demanding freedom had been persecuted by the Prussian Junkers, the "Times of India" would have realised vividly how risky agitation was. Nor is agitation unnecessary even in self-governing and well-organised countries since it is concerned not with manufacturing grievances—it is silly to imagine that grievances can grow out of nothing—but with focussing public attention on them. Agitation, indeed, is not only useful but indispensable in a country where the springs of power are not with the people. Lord Morley observes in one of his letters to Lord Minto that to agitators and philanthrophists, the two people whom the world constantly abuses, mankind owes a good deal. Political agitation, in a subject country, moreover, is a symptom of a suppressed natural function—the right to govern. It is not its fault however, but its misfortune that its fruitful brain power and its energies are exhausted in agitation against unnecessary evils. Agitation will never be suppressed but if the "Times" wishes to mitigate the waste and sterilisation resulting from it, the best it can do is to help Indians to alter the political system of which it is the outcome. For in India, such agitation is not an antithesis of work but a mission of redemption.

BETRAYAL OF THE TENANTS.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REACTIONARY REPORT.

(BY S. V. D.)

'An unmitigated fraud on the public' will be the unanimous verdict of the tenant class on the report of the Select Committee on the Rent Act Amendment Bill, which has been published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 3rd instant. The Government and the Legislative Council will have to prepare themselves for the wail of keen disappointment and bitter indignation from those who had cherished the hope—false as it has now proved—that the inadequate and unjust bill fathered by the Government would emerge from the Select Committee in a form more favourable to the cause of the tenants and more in line with the dictates of reason and justice. The mistake which Mr. Nariman allowed himself to make in an unwarranted fit of simple-mindedness during the last Poona Session of the Council in relying upon the promise of the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir to introduce a Government Bill and thus withdrawing his own Bill, is, it must be admitted, responsible for the series of disappointments which the tenants have had to meet with during the last few months, and will continue to meet with in the near future unless some drastic steps are taken. Will Mr. Nariman or any other champion of the tenant's cause in the Council Chamber learn the lesson of these events and try, however late, to introduce a non-official measure in accordance with the wishes of the large majority of the public?

An Ungraceful Attitude.

The halting nature of the original official Bill made it clear that the Government was trying to dispose of a most unwelcome task with the least possible show of grace. That the Select Committee also pursued its labours in the same spirit, is obvious to the most casual reader of its report. One wonders what considerations of principle or policy led the Committee to restrict the operation of the amended Act to two years instead of three as proposed in the original Bill or five, as demanded by the tenants. We try in vain to find a single word in the body of the report in justification of this change. The attitude of the Government members on the Committee is especially incomprehensible in as much as they could not ordinarily vote against their own proposal. It is obvious that Government is prepared to relax the discipline of the 'official bloc' when this results in something detrimental to the general interest of the public. Would it be wrong in these circumstances to accuse it of capitalistic sympathies?

Salsette Out of Favour.

Not content with reducing the period of the operation of the Act, the Committee has taken another retrograde step in limiting the sphere of its operation by excluding Salsette from the complete protection of the Act. The policy of "divide and rule" which was adopted in making a distinction between tenants paying more than Rs. 85 as monthly rent and tenants paying less than Rs. 85 as rent so far

(Continued on page 8.)

RUSSIA AND CHINA

"BRITAIN WATCHES SITUATION CAREFULLY"

FOR PROTECTING ITS INTERESTS.

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions Mr. Chamberlain said that no Note had been sent to the Russian Government as regards China, but he must reserve to His Majesty's Government full liberty to take whatever action they thought the situation required (Ministerial cheers). Mr. Chamberlain deprecated the assumption that Government was considering proposals to alter their policy towards Russia but the situation needed careful watching, daily and Government must be free to act as it considered necessary to protect British interests. He promised that if there was to be any change in its policy he would make earliest possible declaration.—Reuter.

50 MILLION STERLING SCHEME.

PLEA FOR DEVELOPING TRANSPORTATION AND RLYS.

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Commons, Sir Alfred Mond thought Government could partly compensate for the serious loss of trade in China by a large and bold scheme of the development of the Crown Colonies. He was of opinion that it would be a good investment, in this connection, to spend 50 million sterling for developing transportation and railways, in the carrying out of which the industries mostly needing assistance would be helped. —Reuter's Special.

ISOLATION IMPOSSIBLE.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY IN EUROPE.

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Oxford and Asquith initiated the debate on Government's foreign policy in Europe in which Lord Grey participated and opposed the idea and policy of British isolation as impossible. Lord Balfour, replying, said with regard to the evacuation of Cologne, Government was awaiting the German reply to the Franco-British Disarmament Note. He was not inclined to agree with Lord Grey's contention that the prestige of European civilisation had declined since the war, but such would be the case if an Agreement did not emerge from the German suggestions. Government did not consider that progress in the principles of Arbitration would be helped by Britain's assuming additional responsibilities in Eastern Europe beyond those covered by the Covenant of the League of Nations. Concluding the debate, Viscount Cave said that the Pact had not yet been framed, but would be in the course of negotiation in a few days.—Reuter.

WIRELESS AND CABLES.

LONDON, July 6.

Addressing the Empire Press Union, Sir John Denison-Pender, Chairman, the Eastern Telegraph Company, said he was contemplating some loss of revenue from wireless. His own impression was that wireless and cable companies would sooner or later join together. The world wanted wireless, but it could not do without cables. The difficulty of coming to terms was his inability to enter into an agreement for a term of years by which wireless would work at a lower rate than cables. He was confident that the rates would not increase if an agreement was reached.—Reuter's Special.

MODIFICATIONS IN AVIATION RULES.

LONDON, July 6.

In the Commons replying to Capt. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Chamberlain said the Ambassadors' Conference had, on 24th June, notified Germany that it had approved of the modifications in the Allied Rules distinguishing military and civil aircrafts in consequence of progress in aviation in recent years. The most important modifications were the increase of the maximum speed at a height of 2,000 metres from 170 to 180 kilometres an hour, and an increase of the useful load from 600 to 900 kilogrammes, inclusive of the crew and instruments.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF I. M. S.

LONDON, July 6.

Replying to Maj-Gen. Sir R H Luce, Lord Winterton said Lord Birkenhead was now considering the Government of India's proposal with regard to the future of Indian Medical Service. He hoped to arrive at early decisions.—Reuter.

DOCKYARD MECHANICS' STRIKE.

HONG KONG, July 6.

All mechanics of His Majesty's dockyard have struck work; also Chinese operators on the Great Northern Telegraph Company and Kowloon Busmen. A Gazette Extraordinary authorises any police officer to arrest and detain anyone appearing to have irregular employment and also empowers the Captain Superintendent of Police to order any such person to leave Hong Kong forthwith. Another Ordinance prohibits the export of coal except under license.—Reuter.

THE HAJ

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1 LAKH NEJDI PILGRIMS.

The following telegram, despatched by Abdullah, the Agent of Ibn Saud at Rabeg, dated 6th inst. was received, by Messrs. S. & E. Alfazal of Bombay, yesterday:—

"Id congratulations, Hajj performed satisfactorily. All healthy. Najdi pilgrims over one hundred thousand. News throughout highly gratifying.—Abdullah".

PILGRIMS EXPECTED BACK AT END OF JULY.

Agha Mohamed Sajder wires:—

The representative of Messrs. Abdullah Alfazal has sent a wireless message from Port Sudan dated 6th July saying that the pilgrimage is over without a hitch. Pilgrims are now returning Rabigh. One lakh Nejdis joined Haj this year. Indian Pilgrims are thus expected back by the end of July.

PUNJAB POLITICS.

PANDIT M. NEHRU DISAPPOINTED.

LAHORE, July 6.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived here tonight from Delhousie with his family. He will stay here for two days and will leave Lahore for Allahabad on Wednesday the 8th July from where he proceeds to Calcutta, leaving Allahabad either on the 12th or the 13th to attend the meeting of the Swaraj Party.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press he stated that his health was very bad, as he was suffering from insomnia in addition to asthma. For nights together he got not even a moments sleep and in addition to this the spasms of asthma continued to give him trouble throughout day and night.

Asked whether he would like to make any statement to the press on the political situation in the country, Pandit Motilal said he was absolutely cut off from the current topics of the day, as he had not read any newspaper for several weeks, nor did the doctor allow any newspaper to be read out to him. He expressed his great disappointment with Punjab politics, and said during the conversation that there was no Swaraj Party in the Punjab, as his Party of which he was the leader in the Legislative Assembly could not, and would not, allow any communal programme or policy to be followed by its adherents. He had hoped to meet Lala Lajpat Rai in Lahore, but the latter had sent him a wire from Solon saying that it would not be convenient for him to come to Lahore and meet the Pandit but he would gladly come to Ambala Station in order to meet Motilal when the latter would be passing through Ambala for Allahabad.—A. P.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

AGAIN LAID UP WITH FEVER.

LAHORE, July 7.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has got an attack of fever since this evening and is lying in bed. His temperature was 101.5 at about seven. The asthma trouble is the same as before. If his fever continues to-morrow it will be doubtful whether he would be able to leave Lahore for Allahabad.—A.P.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE.

NOTICE OF MOTION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

MADRAS, July 7.

The Hon. Mr. V. Ramdass, member of the Council of State, has given notice to the Secretary, The Indian Legislative Department of the following resolution which he intends to move in the coming August session of the Council of state in Simla:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the electoral rules of the Council of State be so amended as to confer on women otherwise possessing the prescribed qualifications the right to vote and stand for election to the Council."—A.P.

POLITICS IN BURMA.

COUNCIL ENTRY QUESTION.

RANGOON, July 7.

At the annual conference of the General Council of the Burmese Association the (Council Entry Nationalist) to be held on Sunday the 9th August at Rangoon the future programme of the party will be considered. This will be of interest in view of the forthcoming election for the Legislative Council in November as the party forms an important and influential section of the non-official members in the present Council. At present both the Ministers and two Council secretaries belong to this party.—A. P.

FATE OF DYARCHY.

MUST BE DECIDED BY ITS RESULTS.

PROPER TIME FOR ROYAL COMMISSION.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S PROMISED STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 7.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Birkenhead announced that no decision would be reached before the Government of India and the Legislative Assembly were consulted.—Reuter.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

PROPER TIME FOR ITS APPOINTMENT

LONDON, July 7.

Lord Birkenhead said that a Royal Commission to review the Constitution might be accelerated when the Indian leaders evidenced a genuine desire to co-operate in making the best of the existing Constitution.—Reuter.

REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, July 7.

Lord Birkenhead said that the constitution would undoubtedly require a revision. Dyarchy must be decided by its results. —Reuter.

LORD READING PRESENT AT CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, July 7.

Lord Reading was present at the meeting of the Cabinet this morning when it is understood Indian affairs in relation to Lord Birkenhead's speech were considered.—Reuter.

NO CHANGE TILL 1929?

BRITISH PRESS FORECASTS.

LONDON, July 4.

The one topic of the hour in political circles is the important statement on India which Lord Birkenhead is to make in reply to a question by his immediate predecessor, Lord Olivier, in the House of Lords next Tuesday. Though Lord Birkenhead has already spoken on Indian affairs in the House of Lords—notably when he replied in friendly manner to the manifesto of the late Mr. C. R. Das—and at public dinners, this is the first occasion when for a full dress speech.

Forecasts of the main lines which Lord Birkenhead will follow are being contributed to the London newspapers by their political correspondents. These forecasts, which purport to be based on authentic knowledge, differ in no material degree from the forecasts which have already appeared in the columns of "The Englishman" and "The Statesman" and which gave rise to not very convincing dementis from Whitehall and Simla.

Thus the political correspondent of the "Sunday Times" maintains that Lord Birkenhead will not give any hopes of a change in the Indian constitution until 1929, but that an appeal will be made to all Parties to co-operate in the formulation of a scheme that will ultimately lead to the establishment of responsible self-government.

The correspondent adds that Lord Reading's Viceroyalty will be extended until 1928.

The "Manchester Guardian" on the other hand says that Lord Birkenhead is not likely to content himself with merely a declaration of static policy. "The essential point is," the paper says, "that Lord Reading is returning to India in a month's time. He will be confronted with a situation of great difficulty demanding a fresh mind and a new start. It will not be like Lord Birkenhead to allow him to leave England without something interesting to work upon".—("Englishman" Cable).

BRITAIN WATCHING ITS INTERESTS.

"HANDS FREE TO TAKE ACTION."

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Commons, questioned with regard to the situation in Morocco, Mr. Chamberlain said he did not consider that British interests in Tangier were in immediate danger, but they were watching the situation carefully.

Further questioned, whether the House would be given an opportunity to discuss the situation before action was taken which would commit Britain to naval and military operations, Mr. Csamberlain was unable to give such an assurance, and declared that if Government concluded that there was a serious menace to the Tangier zone, their hands must be free. He added that a reply had not yet been sent to the Spanish request, and that one could not be sent until Government had further considered the matter.—Reuter.

RIFF ATTACKS REPULSED.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN LEAVE TAZA.

PARIS, July 6.

A telegram from Fez says that the violent Riff attacks on the night of 5th July on one group of French positions in upper Bexen near Ainmatouf were repulsed with heavy losses. The French advanced north-west of Kiffane after a sharp engagement in which arms and munitions were captured. In view of the recent enemy infiltrations, women and children have left Taza as a precautionary measure.—Reuter.

NEW FRENCH C-IN-C. IN MOROCCO.

PARIS, July 6.

General Naulin, Commander of the 30th Corps has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in Morocco.—Reuter.

VIGOROUS EARLY OFFENSIVE.

ELABORATED BY GENERAL STAFF.

PARIS, July 7.

The newspapers are confident that yesterday's operations in which the Riffis were heavily bombed will reassure the hesitant friendly tribes. The General Staff at Fez in an urgent meeting has elaborated a vigorous early offensive, though a telegram from Tangier says the Commander of International police forces are fearing an attack on the International Zone and have requested reinforcements of 7,000.—Reuter.

OPERATIONS IN SPANISH LINES.

MADRID, July 7.

A communique says: In the course of policing operations on the reinforcement points in the Spanish line the Riffs suffered severely, leaving ten dead in the field. The Spanish killed and wounded numbered 4 and 31, respectively.—Reuter.

FRENCH C.-IN-C. IN MOROCCO.

PARIS, July 7.

General Naulin, whose appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in Morocco, was reported in an earlier message, received the news of his appointment at Vichy where he is undergoing cure. The appointment was first offered to General Guillaumat, Commanding the French army in the Rhine, but he declined.—Reuter's Special.

ADDRESS TO C. P. GOVERNOR.

BULDANA DISTRICT COUNCIL MEMBERS' PROTEST.

YEOTMAL, July 7.

At a special meeting held at Buldana to elect the chairman and vice-chairman of the Buldana District Council Rao Saheb Sakharamappa moved a resolution proposing that an address of welcome be presented on behalf of the Buldana District Council to His Excellency the Governor when he visits the place on the 22nd instant. An objection was raised to the moving of the resolution on the ground that the meeting being called specially to elect the office bearers it was beyond the scope of the meeting to consider any other matter. The objection was however ruled out by the president of the meeting whereupon the newly-elected office bearers and certain other members retired by way of protest. The resolution was then declared to have been duly passed.—A.P.

AKOLA DISTRICT COUNCIL VOTES AN ADDRESS.

The District Council of Akola has adopted a resolution deciding by a majority to present an address of welcome to His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler on his impending arrival at Akola.—A.P.

The King received in audience on Tuesday the Yuvaraj of Mysore.

GURDWARA BILL PASSED.

SIKHS CONGRATULATED.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS URGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 7.

The Sikh Gurudwara Bill was passed by the Punjab Legislative Council amidst scenes of enthusiasm in which those in public galleries also joined by bursting into cheers. This exhibition of feeling was heightened when the President announced, a minute later, that His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey would address the Council on Thursday at 11 in the Assembly Chamber. This announcement, coming as it did, after the silence of Sir John Maynard and Sir Fazl-i-Hussain and other members of the treasury benches to the universal demand raised by all sections of the house for the release of Sikh prisoners had a significance all its own. It was the clearly expressed wish of the house that Sardar Kharak Singh Mehtab Singh and the gallant band of Sikhs who, in company with the brave rank and file, have gone to jail should all be released forthwith if the Bill for which Sikhs fought all these years and which was passed in an atmosphere of compromise, goodwill and harmony should be given fair trial. Sardar Gurbuksh Singh even refused to feel happy over the passage of the Bill so long as prisoners who number over 8,000 were clasped in jail. Even Sardar Tara Singh, who was the author of the Bill described victory of Sikhs as one of righteousness over unrighteousness.

GURDWARA BILL PASSED.

SIMLA July 7.

The Sikh Gurudwara Bill was passed today in the Punjab Legislative Council amidst applause.—A. P.

HINDUS AND SIKHS COME TO AGREEMENT.

SIMLA, July 7.

The Punjab Legislative Council reassembled this morning. After the adjournment last evening the Hindu and Sikh members met and came to an agreement regarding the amendments to be made in schedule one. The public gallories again attracted a large crowd though it was smaller than yesterday. The attendance of members was also thinner.

Sardar Jodsingh resumed his speech in support of Sardar Bootasingh's amendment that the court language of the judicial Commission should be Punjabi at the discretion of the Commission.

SCHEDULES PASSED.

SIMLA, July 7.

Sardar Jodhsingh said some Muslim members had yesterday accused the Sikhs of bad faith. He asked Government whether the Sikh members had during the negotiations and till now shown bad faith. Indeed even at the risk of unpopularity the Sikhs were not moving any amendment which Government was not prepared to accept. He was grateful to the Hindus for their attitude to the Bill and particularly to the Hindu leader Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya. He assured the Muslim members that the amendment was not the thin end of the wedge to raise the language issue. As regards the Muslim attitude he declared that the Muslims had no earthly interest in the Gurdwara issue. (A few voices: "We have"). Still he knew the Muslim members could obstruct and he was thankful that they had not.

Mr. Maqbool Mohamed said there was reason for suspicion roused in the Muslim mind. He regretted that the members of the Ministerial party were not taken into confidence by the Government.

Sir John Maynard gave this assurance amidst the Muslim benches' applause. He said the whole attempt of the Government had been to reduce the amendment to narrow limits by meeting the Sikhs as far as possible. The amendment was innocent and in agreeing to it he never thought he would rouse suspicion on the delicate issue of the language. He was wrong and he made a personal appeal to the members to restore harmony.

Mr. Chowdhri Shahabuddin asked what was the need for giving a statutory recognition to Punjabi when even without the amendment a Judicial Commission could use any language.

Sir Fazl-i-Hussain said he was to blame for not consulting his party. He never thought a suspicion would be roused. The commission was not a court and the amendment was a superfluity. But it was being accepted to appease the Sikh sentiment to compensate them for some loss in respect of the proposed omission of some schedules. He, however, suggested a new amendment, namely, that the language of the Judicial Commission be determined by the Commission from time to time. This amendment omitted the mention of the name of any language. It was acceptable to the Sikhs and when accepted by Mr. Bootasingh in the place of his original amendment it was carried without opposition. After this Mr. Shahabuddin was twice brought to order for arguing with the chair on his ruling.

Schedule one was next considered and without discussion five Gurdwaras were omitted from it and two were added, all as a result of private arrangement. The remaining schedules were passed without discussion.

S. G. P. C.

Sir Fazl-i-Hussain took the opportunity

(Continued on next page.

TATAS' STEEL

WANTED BOUNTIES

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

CALCUTTA, July 6.

The Tariff Board commenced its sitting to-day to enquire into the question of granting further protection to the Indian steel industry and examined Mr. J. C. K. Peterson and Mr. S. R. Sawday of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company. The company think it desirable in the interest of the industry and of importers and consumers in the country that the present enquiry and any recommendation arising from it should cover the entire period and that no further enquiry should be made until the whole question was re-examined on the expiry of the present Act. The company urge that further assistance given should preferably be by means of bounties, as far as possible, as they realise that continual alterations of a tariff once imposed are not advisable. They suggest that bounty should take same form as at present, namely, a bounty on ingot steel. The system, at present, in force has worked without difficulty and is the simplest form in which such a bounty can be devised. For the year 1923/25 the company's total orders outside contracts have been 30,495 tons and the average price has been Rs. 163.82 including bounty. The Tariff Board in their report state that they expect that the effect of their proposals will be to give the company a price of Rs. 187 per ton for rails during that year including bounty. It will be seen that the price actually realised, including bounty, was Rs. 163.82 per ton and on 30,495 tons the actual difference is 706,874. With regard to the current year, the company have contracted to supply the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Rs. 124 per ton. This is in competition with rails obtainable from the Continent. Contracts with the Palmer railways expire in March 1926, unless the company "in competition with the continental rails Railways may and very possibly will place orders outside India." They have, therefore, informed the railway in question that they are prepared to supply railways with rails of similar specification at Rs. two per ton less than the other.

The company's revised estimate, which is now submitted, shows a total production of 3,57,000 tons. They may point out that their present estimates are very conservative and can be very greatly increased by slight increase in the capital expenditure during the next two years and that construction of a third steel duplex furnace which the Board of Directors is at present considering would ensure production of over four lakhs tons in 1926-27 if the construction of the furnace is commenced not later than October of this year. But, in the present uncertain state of industry and before the legislature has decided on the present enquiry the Directors do not feel justified in incurring an additional expenditure of this nature. If, however, full effect were given to the measure of protection originally intended by the Steel Protection Act and they were assured of such protection for the remaining period during which the Act will remain in force they would immediately consider every possible measure that could be taken for increasing the steel capacity of the Works.—A. P.

POSITION OF INDIAN APPRENTICES.

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Messrs. Peterson and Sawday, representatives of the Tata Iron and Steel Company were further examined before the Tariff Board to-day. The witnesses in reply to the President gave a detailed account of the output of the Company.

Replying to Mr. Mathai, Mr. Peterson said that fifteen or sixteen Indian apprentices, who had passed from the Company's Technical School, had been employed in their firm in various capacities. Mr. Mathai pressed whether these apprentices were meant for substituting the European staff. Mr. Peterson replied they were indeed supplementing the staff. Other men would have been required had these apprentices not been appointed.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO SUTRAPUR DISTURBANCE.

DEGRADATION OF POLICE OFFICERS.

DACCA, July 7.

As a result of further departmental enquiry in connection with the disturbance between the police and the public at Sutrapur, Mr. Barton, Superintendent of Police, has passed orders degrading and transferring the Officer in Charge of the Sutrapur Police Station. The promotions of two other Sub-Inspectors have been stopped and a Havildar has also been degraded. An assistant Sub-Inspector who started the conflagration has been dismissed.—A.P.

ASST. SUB-INSPECTOR ARRESTED.

The Excise Police have recently arrested one Girish Chandra Ghose, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Sutrapur Police Station, on charge of cocaine smuggling. It is stated that the assistant sub-inspector was arrested at Chawkbazar when he was selling cocaine. —A.P.

CHINESE MOB'S CONFLICT WITH BRITISH SAILORS.

LONDON, July 7.

According to an official source in London a mob came into conflict with the British sailors who are protecting the British property at Chung King on the 2nd July. Four Chinese were wounded by bayonets. Women and children from Chung King are being sent down the river.—Reuter.

PITHA STREET LAND ACQUISITION.

LOSS TO CORPORATION.

DUE TO OFFICER'S "WRONG STATEMENT."

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Tuesday, Mr. Joseph Baptista in the chair.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee on the enquiry into the acquisition of certain plots in Pitha Street. The Committee were asked to obtain an "explanation from Mr. Mackison or Mr. Roddan or whoever was actually responsible in the matter as to the circumstances under which a report was made to the Commissioner recommending the acquisition of all the four properties referred to in the report under the Land Asquisition Act on the ground that they belonged to one owner and were in one way or another connection together, and further as to why after his attention was drawn to this error specifically no steps were taken by him to set the matter right."

The first committee appointed to go into the question were of opinion that Mr. Mackison was wrong in recommending the acquisition of all the aforesaid properties under a particular section of the Land Acquisition Act although it was desirable on other grounds.

The present report while adhering to the previous opinion of the Committee thought that the words "might have been desirable" be substituted for the words "was desirable." The report also dealt with the other points referred to the Committee.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report be approved and adopted. He said there were wild rumours in the city about the fancy price paid for the property, but the Committee had come to the conclusion that the price paid was fair.

LOSS DUE TO "MISSTATEMENT."

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said when they were dealing with the question as trustees of public funds, he hoped they would not be swayed by false sentiments or regard for the feelings of officers, but would do their duty honestly. He had no personal feelings against any officers, but he could not honestly find anything to exonerate the officers concerned, from the highest to the lowest. It was the first time that the Corporation had found evidence on the finding of the Committee, that one of the highest officers of the Corporation had made a "false report" to them and that the Commissioner had made "misstatements" to shield that officer. He wondered how the officer could have made such a gigantic "oversight" which involved the Corporation into such a heavy loss as Rs. 15,40,000 were paid on that account to the owners of the land. In this case the property was owned by four different persons and yet they were told that the Corporation was bound to acquire all the properties instead of that which was necessary. The Commissioner could easily have found out who the owners of the properties were, by referring to the assessment department, instead of believing the statement made by a third party. The Corporation had letters from Mr. J. F. Gagrat and Mr. S. L. Mithaiwalla that the statements made by Mr. W. B. Thakur were not correct and that his letter to Mr. Bode was a "got up document." He had evidence to show that the properties of Bode were mortgaged, and with the money obtained from the Corporation, Bode was able to redeem all his property, this being done with the help of W. B. Thakore. The Commissioner had told the Corporation that they were bound to acquire all the property as it belonged to one and the same person, and at the same time he had written to the solicitors that it did not matter to whom the property belonged, as the question of the title could be gone into by the Acquisition Officer. That certainly could not have been an oversight on the part of the Commissioner. The property was costing them Rs. 8,000 per month and they were hardly getting Rs 2,000 out of it per month. He thought they should not be satisfied with the decision of the Committee that they could not do anything to recover the monies already paid on misrepresentations and false statements. He, therefore, moved that the report be approved and adopted and that as the Corporation was of opinion that sanction was obtained by misstatements of facts and misrepresentations the sanction be revoked and that a committee consisting of Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Somji and himself be formed to prepare a case and take the legal opinion of the Advocate-General as well as to take legal action on all parties to recover the amount and to prevent a recurrence of such a thing in the future.

Mr. Shivadas Chapsey seconding said if such things happened often, the Corporation would have to go bankrupt.

Mr. Mathradas Trioumji said there was a serious omission in the finding of the Committee, and they had maintained scrupulous silence over the matter. It was about the disciplinary action to be taken against Mr. Mackison whom the Committee had held to be responsible for the blunder. The Committee ought to have come to the conclusion that some action should be taken against him. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the report be approved and adopted and that the Committee be further requested to recommend disciplinary action against Mr. Mackison.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola seconded.

POINT OF ORDER.

The Commissioner rising to a point of order said the Committee could not take any disciplinary action against an officer.

The President said the Committee could recommend to the Corporation as to what action should be taken against the officer.

The Commissioner said Mr. Nariman had not proved a single one of his allegations of dishonesty made against various people and the investigating committee was quite satisfied that the price paid to the owner was fair, right and proper and Mr. Nariman could not bring a single proof to the contrary.

Mr. Nariman said that statement was not fair and was incorrect.

The Commissioner said the arrangement with Bode was that the price should be paid to him on his proving his title to the property before the Acquisition Officer and he had done that. He admitted that Mr. Mackison made an error of judgment in so far that he told the Corporation that in accordance with previous legal opinion the Corporation was bound to acquire all the properties. He was aware that the Corporation was making a loss on their Hornby-Ballard scheme just now,—their return was only 2 per cent. while they were paying 6 per cent. interest. Concluding he said if a comparison were made between the accuser and the accused in this matter, the reputation of the accused would stand high and Mr. Mackison had rendered very valuable services to them for the past 15 years.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji in replying did not think the amendments would do any good. If a vote of censure were moved, and if a case were made out, he would be the first to vote for it. As for Mr. Nariman's amendment, he said it was open for anybody to file a suit in the High Court against the parties concerned.

Mr. Mathradas' amendment was then put to vote and thrown out by 17 for and 25 against. A poll was demanded and the result was that 18 voted for and 30 against. Mr. Nariman's amendment was also thrown out and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till today 3-40 p.m.

BETRAYAL OF THE TENANTS

(Continued from page 6.)

as Bombay is concerned (the figure for Karachi being Rs. 50), is carried a step further by isolating suburban Bombay from the City. In Bandra, Santa Cruz and Andheri, the maximum figure is now to be Rs. 50 and in the rest of Salsette Rs. 25, so that tenants paying rent exceeding these sums are to be excluded from the protection—all too meagre—which the other tenants are to enjoy under the Act even in its miserably truncated shape. The only explanation which the report gives for this 'special treatment' is that 'conditions in Salsette are not the same as in the city of Bombay,' without specifying how! Is it possible that suburban landlords like Mr. G. B. Pradhan are responsible for this reactionary amendment?

Post-1918 Tenants.

Another feature of the Bill is the exclusion of premises first let after the 10th April 1918 from the protection of rent control. The original Bill was responsible for an innovation in the form of the wonderful 'Schedule B' which provided for a sliding scale according to which increases may be made in the rent of premises first let after the 1st January 1916. The Act as it is to-day does not allow any increase of rent for such premises. The Select Committee has not only retained this innovation in the case of premises first let between 1st January 1916 and 10th April 1918 but has provided for 'absolute freedom of increase' in the case of premises let since the 10th April 1918. Here again the report is conveniently silent about the reason of the change. The fact is that the original rent of these last premises is already so high as to warrant absolutely no increase. This fact seems to have escaped the notice of those members of the committee that are favourably disposed towards the tenant class. It is to be hoped that they will now consider this point more carefully.

Employee-Tenants.

The clause in the original Bill providing for the eviction of employee-tenants is retained by the Committee without any modification. The suggestion of Dr Velkar providing for an interval of two months in case of strikes is reasonable, though the interval had better be enforced in all cases instead of in cases of strikes only.

The Limit of Protection.

Most of the other objectionable features of the original Bill have also been retained. When the original Bill was published a unanimous cry was raised by the tenant class against the arbitrary exclusion of premises whose rent exceeds Rs. 85 in Bombay and Rs 50 in Karachi from the protection of rent-control. No heed has been paid to this grievance, and it has even been further aggravated by lowering this already too low limit in the case of Salsette. The attempts of Mr. Nariman and Dr. Velkar to raise the limit to Rs. 200 which would have met the exorbitant claims of the landlords halfway were frustrated by their die-hard representatives. As Dr. Velkar points out in his minute of dissent, even in Calcutta all premises below Rs. 250 rental are protected by controlling legislation. Why should not the same protection be extended to Bombay tenants?

A Gloomy Future.

If one is to judge from the tone of the dissenting minutes attached to the reports the future of the Bill in the Council appears to be very gloomy. Indeed the best one can hope under the circumstances is that no further reactionary changes will be made in the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. The least intelligible attitude is that adopted by Mr. Bhopatkar who declares that the Bill 'should not have been introduced at all and condemns it as economically unsound, morally indefensible, and socially and politically unwise. The description, if applied to the reactionary clauses of the Bill, is no doubt perfectly true; but that is apparently not Mr. Bhopatker's intention. His pro-landlord sympathies are obvious to any one who may read his minute. He wants the conflict between landlords and tenants to the settled 'by the play of economic forces', and would have no interference on the part of the State. One wonders when Mr. Bhopatkar became a convert to 'laissez-faire-economics. This does not, however, prevent him from making the ridiculous suggestion that just as tenants cannot at present be evicted at the sweet will of the landlord, so they 'should also be precluded from leaving the property at their own sweet will.' He wants a guarantee to be given by every tenant at present occupying any premises to his landlord that he would be responsible for the payment of rent up to the 31st December, 1928! His proposals are so fantastic as hardly to deserve serious notice, if he had not been known to be the Secretary of the Council Swaraj Party.

Sir Vasantrao's Charity!

Our new knight of Bombay has given us a mild surprise by appearing in the role of a chivalrous landlord who would fain, have the Rent Acts abolished, but who, seeing the temporary sufferings of the tenants, condescends to give his consent to the iniquitous measure. He ought to know, though he may not like to know, that it is not charity but justice that the tenants are demanding. None can take exception to his suggestion to develop co-operative enterprise, though he has needlessly made it with a vulgar air of superiority. Sir Vasantrao will, it is to be hoped, live to see a co-operative state established here. But his idealistic remedy can not cope with the urgent disease for which the doctors of the Select Committee have failed to provide a suitable cure.

The Development Chawls Once More.

Mr. Surve's heart is suffering unspeakable anguish on account of the fact that hundreds—he writes 'hundreds' in capital letters—of rooms in the Development and Improvement Trust Estates are lying vacant. The trusted representative of the down-trodden non-Brahmin masses that he is, his remedy is to decontrol all premises fetching rents under Rs. 10! He thinks that this drastic step would result in people rushing to the development chawls. Why does not Mr. Surve himself live in these chawls, if he is in such love with them? He will then know that it is the fact of the chawls being unfit for human habitation, coupled with the high rent, which is such a discouragement to their being resorted to by the poor people of Bombay.

Agitate, Agitate!

The prospects appear to be very depressing, but the tenants have to be up and doing. Unless they agitate, agitate and agitate and compel their representatives to pass a just legislation, they will have to be prepared for a long period of the most strenuous housing difficulties, which may make life in the cities impossible.

INDIAN SERVICE REGULATIONS.

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Hayes, Lord Winterton said that the Indian Service regulations provided for submission to a higher authority of any representations which Government servants in India wished to make on the conditions of service. The principle embodied in this, namely that such representations could be considered only if made through certain prescribed official channels applied to members of the Indian Civil Service in common with all other Government servants. The disciplinary action to be taken in the event of an attempt to make representations through irregular channels was for consideration, in each case, of the authority under whom the particular Government servant was employed. Lord Birkenhead was satisfied that the existing rules afforded adequate facilities for the ventilation and redress of legitimate grievances.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

London, July 6.—In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Lumley, Lord Winterton stated that the question of granting civilian engineers serving under the Ordnance Department in India concessions similar to those recommended by the Lee Commission was being considered.—Reuter.

Hong Kong, July 6.—The Governor in Council has promulgated a regulation empowering two magistrates to inflict punishments including imprisonment not exceeding ten years and flogging for offences punishable under the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance.—Reuter.

Madras, July 6.—In the second match of the Madras Hockey Tournament the Madras Cricket Club beat the Madras City Police by two goals to one.—A.P.

A correspondent wires:—At Bagal a meeting of the representatives of the Bijapur district held on the 4th instant a branch Association of the Karnatak Unification Sabha was established for the Bijapur district.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B and C. I. Railway, Rutlam, at Limkhora wires under date July 7th:—

The engine and five bogie coaches of an up mail train were derailed between Mamgaomandi and Limkhera at 0/30 hours of to-day, passengers and mails being transhipped and line will be cleared by to-morrow morning.—A. P.

Peshawar, July 7.—Recent arrivals from Bijaur state, Khan of Nawagai and Badshah Gul, son of Haji of Tawrangzai, recently collected two lashkars and made separate attacks on the Forts of Khar. The latter managed to engage each lashkar separately and in both cases is said to have heavily defeated his enemies whose casualties in men and rifles are reported to have been severe. Their reverses coupled with a natural desire to celebrate Id in their homes resulted in lashkars melting away and a period of calm now prevails in Bajaur.—A.P.

GURDWARA BILL PASSED.

(Continued from previous page.)

to dissipate doubts among the Sikhs outside the Council that Government would not agree to sanction the S. G. P. C. as the name of the Central Board if the Board so resolved. Sir Fazl-i-Hussain assured that if S. G. P. C. dissolved itself and not transferred its assets to the Central Board and gave up the control of the Gurdwaras to the Local Committee or the Central Board till local committees were constituted, Government would have no justification in refusing to sanction the name of S. G. P. C.

Sardar Tarasingh moved the final passage of the Bill. Congratulatory and explanatory speeches preceded the adoption of the Bill.

PRESIDENT'S CONGRATULATIONS.

After the passage of the Gurdwara Bill the President added his congratulations and announced that Sir Malcolm Hailey, the governor, wished to address the Council on Thursday the 9th July.—A. P.

QUESTION OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.

MONDAY'S CONCLUDING PROCEEDING

SIMLA, July 6.

After luncheon interval, the Council proceeded with the consideration of the Bill clause by clause. Although there there were no less than ninety amendments standing mostly in the name of Lala Bhodraj Sardar Bhoota Singh, and Dr. Gokulchand Naurang only a few were actually moved the two important of them to be accepted being from Sardar Bhoota Singh. The first of these was that no person should be eligible for election as a member of the Board who was an Amritdhari Sikh. It was eventually withdrawn.

The other amendment of Sardar Bhoota Singh was to the effect that the General Board Fund should be applied not only to the payment of expenses lawfully incurred but that any surplus amount might be used for religious charitable or educational purposes. Sardar Tara Singh accepted the amendment which was carried.

Practically all other amendments were withdrawn amidst applause.

CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE.

But Sardar Booti Singh unexpectedly raised the only controversial discussion of the day by moving the addition of new clause 148 laying down that the Court language of the Judicial Commission under the Bill be Gurmukhi (Pungali) unless the commission directed the use of any other language.

Some Muslim members raised an objection that the amendment had not been circulated to them.

Sir John Maynard said the amendment had originally been tabled urging Punjabi as the Court language of the commission and the present amendment only amended that drastic amendment by giving discretion to the Commission in respect of use of any other language.

Strongly speeches were made by Mr Sadiq, Mr. Shah Nawaz, Mr. Afzal Haq and Mr. Abdul Aziz against making Punjabi as the court language, while the Hindu members, Mr. Nanakchand and Mr. Bodhi Raj supported the motion, pointing out that the Judicial Commission would consist only of Sikhs. One Muslim member asked whether this was the first fruit of Muslim support to the Sikhs and blamed Government for giving up Muslim members, though they had always supported Government in the past.

Mr. Shah Nawaz mentioned that the Select Committee had rejected similar suggestion. Mr. Abdul Aziz suggested as a compromise that only English be used by the Commission and neither Urdu nor Punjabi (Sikh language). He complained that Government was in a mood to concede all that the Sikhs wanted and threatened the Sikhs of a very critical attitude of the Muslims in the discussion of the Schedules tomorrow.

Sir Fazl Hussain, replying in Urdu, said the discussion had both pained and amused him. The question raised by the amendment was of no material importance. Government had not even considered it in the Executive Council. The Commission was not a Law Court, but only special body and the amendment left discretion to the Commission to use any language. He, however, left it to the Sikh members to consider whether they should press this unimportant amendment in view of the feelings expressed by some members.

Sardar Jodh Singh regretted that the innocent motion should have been made occasion of threats by Muslim members. He was, therefore, obliged to say that if anybody helped the Sikhs in respect of the Gurdwara Bill it was Government and not the Muslim. (Applause). As he wanted to continue his speech, the President adjourned the Council till tomorrow. The amendments would be further discussed and important schedules would be considered. Distinguished among the visitors today were Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, President, Council of state, Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari, Mr. Raza Ali, Sir Umar Hyat Khan, Captain Hira Singh, Mr. Ujjagar Singh Bedi and Dewan Tek Chand.—A.P.

Official and Personal.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left Bombay last night on a visit to Calcutta, Benares and Allahabad.

MR. PATHIK'S IMPRISONMENT.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lansbury asked whether the Viceroy approved of the action of the British Political Resident at Udaipur in approving of the recommendation of the non-Judicial Commissioner ordering Mr. B. S. Pathik to be confined for further five years in the solitary fort of Kumbalgarh on a charge of sedition, and also how long this man had already been detained.

Lord Winterton replied that Mr. Pathik was reported to have been arrested by the Udaipur State authorities in September 1923. He had at present no information on the other points raised in question.

Further replying to Mr. Lansbury, Lord Winterton said he had at present no information whether the Government of India approved of the order of the State Cabinet of Jaipur directing Mr. R. N Chaudhary to remove himself from the Jaipur State and prohibiting his entry in that State in future.—Reuter's Special.

SENTENCED TO 2½ YRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, July 7.

An Udaipur message says Mr. Pathik has been sentenced finally by the Maharajkumar to imprisonment for two years and a half on July 4th.

SWAMI GYANANAND SENTENCED.

KALAVATI DEVI UNDER POLICE CUSTODY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, July 6.

The special correspondent of the "Tarun Rajasthane" writes Swami Gyananand, President Dnarmic Satyagraha Committee of Indore was arrested at Ratlam on July 1st along with his consort Kalavati Devi. Swamiji has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for disobeying orders of prohibited entry into Ratlam and Kalavati Devi is under police custody. Swamiji had last year led Satyagraha against forced labour, extortion and restrictions against social and religious reform work in Ratlam and public metings attended by several thousands had demanded the suspension of the *Diwan* and the Police Superintendent pending public enquiry into above-mentioned grievances. Consequently Swami Gyananand and Sadhu Ramratan were deported and about one dozen volunteers were arrested and imprisoned. I understand the arrest of Swamiji and Kalavati Devi has created considerable unrest in Ratlam and public bodies of Rajputana and Central India are taking interest in Ratlam affairs.

DAS MEMORIAL FUND.

OVER 3½ LAKHS SUBSCRIBED.

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Over three and one-fourth lakhs of rupees have been subscribed to the Das Memorial Fund.—A.P.

CALCUTTA MAYORALTY.

MR. N.N. SIRCAR DECLINES TO STAND'

CALCUTTA, July 7.

A deputation of some Swarajist Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation waited on Mr. N. N. Sircar, the prominent barrister and urged him to become Mayor. Mr Sircar has declined the offer, as he will not be in Calcutta uptil November.—A. P.

POLITICS TO BE TABOO.

MOTION IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Mr. W. H. Phelps has submitted the following for the consideration of the Calcutta Corporation "in respectful deference to the expressed wish of the late Mayor Mr. C. R. Das the Corporation does here and now deprecate all attempts at the introduction of politics in this council and hereby forbids it."—A.P.

RANGOON POLICE OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.

RANGOON, July 7.

The hearing of a case in which eleven accused, including two police officers, one head constable, two ward headmen and others are being prosecuted by the Police Commissioner on charge of extertion, illegal confinement and trespass was resumed this afternoon before the District Magistrate. Evidence of several witnesses who accompanied the party was recorded.

One witness, named Manikan Coachman, stated in the course of the evidence that he saw the accused Gulam Mohamed, head constable, forcibly taking two Indian girls and wanted to take them to the police station but on the suggestion of another, the accused Gulam, asked for Rs 50 but got Rs. 30, which was paid by another girl.—A.P.

THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

MR. CHADWICK SAYS NOTHING

JAP. TREATY AND TARIFFS

The Indian cotton industry is in a friendless predicament. Mr. D. T. Chadwick's interview with the Millowners' Association on Monday showed that the step-motherly attitude of the Government had not abated in the slightest degree.

Japanese competition was presented by the mill-owners as a serious cause of embarrassment, and they took the line of least resistance by putting it before the excise duty to which the Government were obdurately attached. They contended that there should be a higher duty on yarn and cloth above 30 counts while an export duty should be laid on Indian cotton. When Mr. Chadwick contended that Indian mills were possibly guilt of over production, it was explained to him that the Chinese yarn market had dwindled and therefore local output was bound to appear excessive. Mr. Chadwick had little to say when Mr. D. Morarji pointed out that rigorous retrenchment in public finance, on the model of Bombay mills, would have given a surplus to Government wherewith to repeal the excise duty. Mr. H. H. Sawyer and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji urged the abolition of the duty and pointed out how Government were piling up handicaps.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy explained how the unfair competition of Japan was injuring the Indian industry. He said that in Japanese mills girls of 10 years of age were employed. They were given no wages, but only clothing and food. Japanese mills recruited forced labour and in spite of the Geneva Convention they were working 22 hours a day by double shift. They were getting the benefit of about 30 per cent due to depreciated currency.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said that India had lost her markets in China and Japan. The Indian industry was able to survive that crisis because they turned their attention to the home market. Yet even in the home market they found a most formidable competitor who was ousting even Lancashire. The present crisis was quite different from its predecessors because this time Japan was dumping her goods on Indian markets and trying to undermine the Indian industry by underselling. Sir Fazulbhoy urged the immediate removal of the excise duty and the imposition of protective tariffs against Japan.

SECRET TREATY WITH JAPAN.

It was stated that Japan enjoyed the rights under a treaty, of a favoured nation. He asked Mr. Chadwick what steps his department had taken in the matter.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the necessity of protective tariffs against Japan.

Mr. Chadwick said he had noted the facts and figures quoted about the Japanese mill labour from a book entitled "Enquiry by the United States Tariff Commission into the cotton trade and industry of Japan particularly with reference to the competition between the United States and Japan in 1921."

RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

It is understood that the millowners of Bombay are to continue their efforts until the excise duty is abolished and a resolution will be moved in the August session of the Legislative Assembly for its removal, or at any rate for the suspension of the collection of the excise duty in view of the bad times through which the mill industry is passing.

RAILWAY FINANCE EXPERT IN MADRAS.

Ootacamund, July 6.

Mr. Sim, Financial Advisor to the Railway Board, had a conference to-day at the Secretariat, Ootacamund with H. E. the Governor, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Mr. B. C. Scott, Agent S. I. Railway, Mr. A. Biggs, Agent, Madras and Southern Maharatha Railway and two representatives of District Boards with regard to the taking over of District Board lines.

Mr. Sim put before the conference a suggestion that the District Boards should be allowed to put the capital of their railways into the General Fund of principal railways and draw interest on that same rates as ordinary share-holder. The conference decided to place this proposal before the District Boards. This suggestion, however had not been referred to the Government of India and therefore, had not their authority.

Various questions regarding the order in which the railway systems in this Presidency should be taken up for consideration were then considered. The question whether any step should be taken to make prevention of trespasses on the railway lines more effective was considered in view of the recent accidents.

It was agreed that the Guntur-Mochoria line should be given precedence to the Cocanada-Potpalle line. The conversation of the Shornur Ernakulam line into broad gauge was also suggested.—A.P.

KIDDERPORE RIOTING.

26 TOTAL ARRESTS.

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The situation was quiet at Kidderpore, the scene of riot, and conditions are becoming normal. The coolies are working as usual. The whole area is still being guarded by the police. The police have arrested altogether 26 men upto this time. The injured men are making favourable progress towards recovery in the hospital.—A.P.

AFRICAN LETTER.

"AFRICA FOR AFRICANS" MOVEMENT

REPATRIATION OF INDIANS

CAMPAIGN AGAINST INDIAN HAWKERS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHANNESBURG, June 8.

While the Prince is touring South Africa the political atmosphere is not at all calm A message from Maseru (Orange Free State) reported the other day that the Basutos, on the co-incidental downfall of rain on the arrival of the Prince, hailed him as a "Great rainmaker." If this be a fact, the credulous Basutos did not know what the Cabinet gave to the Transvaal "natives" in commemoration of Prince's presence in South Africa. The 'native" women have been compelled by the law in the Transvaal to carry night passes, and this law has been enforced from 1st June. The "natives" of the Transvaal observed 31st of May as "the day of mourning" and scores of protest meetings were held and angry speeches defying the Government were made by their leaders. This day was described as "the last day of freedom of our womenfolk and the eve of further serfdom in Transvaal." One of the women speakers at a Johannesburg meeting declared amidst great outburst of cheering. We will test the law by defying it, and if we are dragged by the Police they will have to feed us on mealie pap at Marshall square or in prison. The Bantus don't fear imprisonment in their agitation to re-capture their long-lost liberty." Whatever the Prince may be to the Basutos of Maseru, here in the Transvaal, the "Natives," it seems, will not hail him as "the herald of peace," because their hearts are in deep agony and they think it an insult to their honour and the self-respect of their womenfolk to carry night passes.

AFRICAN NATIVE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The "Natives" of South Africa have at last awakened to their sense of liberty and patriotism and they have commenced to found newspapers to fight out their cause. Their National Congress has been publishing for the last two weeks a weekly journal called "The African World" whose policy is comprehensively described in its slogan "Africa for Africans--Europe for Europeans" Its programme, in short, is Passive Resistance as enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi and boycott of all European shops. This programme and policy so tersely put forward, by Professor James Thele, its Editor, has enraged the White press who have taken the opportunity to denounce the Congress as representing only a few natives in South Africa.

ASIATICS AND REPATRIATION.

Of all the members of Parliament, the members from Natal play always a prominent part in the discussion of the Asiatic question. They often ask questions and demand information from the Minister of the Interior about the Asiatic Bill. In reply to a Natal members' recent question Dr. Malan requested him to have patience and promised that the Bill would be introduced this session. In connection with the repatriation of Indians, the Minister said that a former official had been engaged in the work of recruiting Indians for repatriation and leaflets had been distributed offering inducements for the same Mr. Collins, of anti-Asiatic fame, raised the question of Indians in the country districts and told his story of disappointment of how six new townships were established in his constituency (Ermelo, Transvaal) with servitudes placed on all sales of land for the purpose of excluding Asiatics and the coloured persons, and how, to his surprise, the Indians succeeded in getting the leases for the ground from the neighbouring farmers. Mr. Collins apparently desired to draw the minister's attention in order that the latter might include a clause in the bill which is to be introduced in the House of Assembly. Dr. Malan immediately undertook to go into the matter.

INDIAN HAWKERS.

Under the pretext of "unfair competition," The Administrator of the Transvaal has got, "the Pedlars and Hawkers Draft Ordinance, passed by the Transvaal Provincial Council which said not a word about the Indian hawkers whose interests are particularly endangered by the Ordinance. Under this act the hawkers will not be allowed to sell their wares within a mile of the establishment of a general dealer. In Johannesburg and Pretoria, two principal cities of the Transvaal, hundreds of Indian hawkers drive their trolleys far away in farms and supply the White people with their wants. Now this Ordinance will prevent them from attending to these White customers. Moreover, it is to be noted that this ordinance will deal with hawking outside the municipal areas Within these areas the control of the licenses has been vested in the hands of the municipalities which are the worst enemies of Indians. A great agitation is carried on in the White press, now a days, to boycott Indian hawkers, and though not much harm has resulted from it up to now, it is as certain that it will lead to the ruin of Indians' hawking business if this vicious propaganda is carried on for a long period.

HYDERABAD NAWABS AND EDUCATION.

The "Hyderabad Bulletin" writes:—

We are extremely pleased to note, that in the list of candidates who have this year passed the B. A. Degree Examination of the Osmania University, there is at least one who is a member of the premier class of the nobles of Hyderabad, Nawab Kazim Ali Khan, the eldest son of Nawab Hussam-ud-Doula Shoukat Jung Bahadur, has after strenuous application to his studies and a regular course in the Osmania University College now taken his B.A. Degree. This occasion calls upon us to heartily congratulate Nawab Hussamud-Doula Shoukat Jung Bahadur, for his advanced views in matter of education He has, we might say broken through the old shackles, and is keeping pace with the movement of time. If only other nobles of Hyderabad follow his example, it would be a happy era indeed for the State, as much in keeping with its brilliant traditions, as with the views of its most enlightened ruler, H. E. H. the Nizam, to whom, we understand, there is nothing dearer than the spread of liberal education among his nobles and his subjects.

We have one more congratulation to offer to Nawab Shoukat Jung Bahadur. Whereas, on the one hand, his elder son has become a B.A., his younger son Nawab Jaffer Ali Khan, has, we hear, passed this year's Intermediate Examination of the Osmania University. These happy events would make any father proud. We sincerely wish each of the two young Nawabs, a very long life and a very brilliant career.

BERAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, June 27.

After a good deal of hesitation and tantalising, the monsoon has set in all over the province.

The village officials, namely, the Patels and the Patwaris, who are recognised as Vatandars viz., hereditary office-holders, are being slowly but imperceptibly drawn in into a line with ordinary clerks or mere servies. For long, they were allowed to give their substitutes to perform their duties, but now-a-days, this 'concession' or latitude is being rigidly withdrawn, with the result that they are faced with the alternative, either of working in person, or losing their so-called Vatans. Besides this reduction in their status, they have been deprived of a large part of their earnings on account of the decision of Government to dispense with their services in connection with the collection of Income-tax. This class is therefore sorely aggrieved over the action of Government, but is, to all appearances, content for want of a leader to guide them.

SPINNING AND KHADI.

A meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee held on last Sunday has adopted a Report which recommends the abolition of all Congress organisations except those of the Districts and the Province. Khadi was notoriously absent from this meeting, though some of the members seemed to be partly clad in khaddar. Mr. M. S. Aney, president of the Committee made a fervent appeal for people in Berar to enlist themselves as Congress members. Self-spinners as such are hardly found in the province.

"We have nothing to do with, the projected Round Table Conference of Nagpur; we are determined to stand by Bengal by rejecting the Ministers' salaries"—this was the strain of the debates and public speeches on the day.

The Berar Legislative Committee will meet at Amraoti on 15th July to consider the draft of the Berar Land Revenue Code.

The Legislative Council of C. P. meets at Nagpur on 3rd August.

The Hindi Literary Conference comes off at Akola in the last week of July under the presidentship of Mr. M. M. Malaviya.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The Fort Co-operative Institute celebrated the Co-operators Day on the 4th July at its office, Sirdar Building, Apollo Street, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, Honorary Secreary, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, presiding. About two hundred gentlemen participated in the celebration which was a great success. The President, in his introductory remarks detailed the importance of the celebration of the Co-operators' Day and suggested an active programme of work for the ensuing year. A number of prominent co-operators next addressed the meeting Professor Kaji, President of the Bombay Co-operative Institute, dwelt on concentrating particular attention on the development of Consumers' Distributive Movement and the encouragement of thrift. He deprecated granting of loans by urban co-operative credit societies for non-productive purposes and emphasised that these societies should insist upon regular savings by their members. Mr. M E. Joshi of the Parsi Central Association Co-operative Housing Society pointed out the difficulties of housing the middle classes of Bombay and suggested that the only remedy was co-operative housing. The Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Mr. V. L Mehta, and Principal Tannan also addressed the gathering on the importance of the occasion.

The Bombay Housing Co-operative Institute also observed the Day in the Hall of the Saraswat Co-operative Building The proceedings commenced at 4 p.m. with a welcome song. Mr. S. P. Murdeshwar President of the Institute, dwelt on the international character of the Day and said that "if ever place on earth and brotherhood among men were to be established it could only be through co-operation.

Professor Kaji said that housing was one of the greatest needs of mankind. On the other hand grain stores were no less important and he was gratified to learn that on that day the Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society had inaugurated a buying club. He also dwelt on the importance of concerted action by Co-operative Housing Societies through the recently formed Co-operative Housing Institute.

After Messrs. A. C. Desai, V. L. Mehta and J. K. Parulekar had briefly addressed the meeting, the proceedings terminated.

AT DADAR

Under the anspices of the above institute the "Co-Operator's Day" was celebrated on Saturday. A social gathering of the members of the institute, members of the Managing Committee of the local co-operative societies and local co-operators was arranged at Dadar English School between 4 and 5 p.m., which was a great success. Under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Talmaki, a very largely attended public meeting was also held at 5 p.m. in Antonio Da Silva's High School. Prof H. L. Kaji, Mr. A. C. Desai, Mr. Pothan Joseph, Mr. V. K. Joshi, and others addressed the audience emphasising the significance of the day as well as the importance of the co-operative movement in these hard days of unemployment and economic competition. With a view to infuse the spirit of co-operation among the students, the institute had arranged for a competition in an essay on "Co-operation among the students of the local high school. 55 students took part in the competition including five girls, which was a matter of great pleasure. Prizes were awarded to the first and 2nd of the successful candidates from each school. The meeting terminated with votes of thanks to the Chair and all the institutions that helped to make the function a success.

AT SASSOON WELFARE INSTITUTE.

BOMBAY, July 6.

The International Co-operators' Day was celebrated with great eclat by the L societies in the Mills of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., under the guidance of the E. D. Sassoon Welfare Institute. Three processions each consisting of about 2500 mill workers started from the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon, Edward, and David Mills and taking the Rachel, Apollo and Meyer Mills on the way proceeded to the Jacob Sassoon Mill. Each procession was a sight in itself. A large cloth Board with the name of the Society was carried in front of the procession. Three or four smaller cloth Boards were carried with each procession bearing in bold painted letters with artistic designs, the following Co-operative mottos among others: "By Co-operation comes liberation." "Co-operation is the best justice and the best business." "He who is the master of the capital is the master of the interest earned on it." "The distribution of profits is the basis of justice." "By the practice of Co-operation, Cottage industries will be revived". A number of Bhajan parties carrying cymbals and tapries sang devotional songs and danced all the way. Parties of gymnasts and acrobats waving long poles with bobbed ends in an artistic manner, and of people standing in two lines face to face and dancing with a jingling noise made with a contrivance which each man holds in his hands, these were other interesting features of the processions. When all the processions entered the gates of the Jacob Mill Bungalow compound, it was a vast sea of extremely enthusiastic humanity singing, dancing and praying in the name of Co-operation. The wide gate of the bungalow compound was surmounted with a big cloth Board bearing in bold letters the words "E. D. Sassoon Workmen's Welfare Institute, Co-operators' Day Celebration, Welcome". Light refreshments were served in the Bungalow compound, and there was a Co-operative Kirtan. Among the prominent guests and visitors were Rao Bahadur S. S Talmaki, Prof H. L. Kaji, Messrs. V. L. Mehta, R. S. Mehta, the Assistant Registrar, C. S. B. D. the Industrial organiser, C. S. and some members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute. All the guests were immensely pleased at the sight. One prominent guest even remarked that he would have given intimation to a film company to take a film of the function, if he had known that the celebration would be so grand. The number of people who took part in the function is estimated to be not less than six to seven thousand. After refreshments, the whole party proceeded in a single procession to the Damodar Thackersey Hall to see a few dramatic scenes and to hear some prominent Co-operators. More than 90 per cent of the people had to return disappointed as the accommodation in the Hall is limited. The whole cost of the function was borne by the Agents of the Company so that there was real co-operation here not merely between the mill workers among themselves but between them and their employers.

RAID ON CAWNPORE SOCIALIST BOOK SHOP.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, July 7.

To-day at 5 a.m. three police sub-inspectors and about a dozen constables raided the offices of the Indian Communist Party and the Socialist bookshop. After a minute search which lasted for five hours they took away some letters and more than a hundred books, pamphlets and newspapers consisting mostly of communist and socialist literature published in England and not proscribed by Government.

BOARD OF TRADE ESTIMATES.

LONDON, July 6.

An interesting summary of the condition of British trade was given by Sir Philip Cunciffe-Lister in introducing the Board of Trade Estimates in the House of Commons. He stated that in the first three months of 1925, outputs of coal and pig-iron were, respectively, 92 per cent, and 6 per cent of the 1913 figures. The former was steadily falling. Exports of coal had diminished by 25 per cent. Steel production was unchanged, but it was lower in proportion. The ship-building and engineering business was narrowing. The only exceptions to the general depression in this trade were motor cars which were booming and the cycles and electrical industry which was comparatively very prosperous. Orders for textiles were dwindling. There had been a serious setback to wool. He emphasised the importance of the need that nobody concerned with the woollen trade should hold up stock. The linen trade was bad. Rubber was comparatively a bright spot. The chemical industry was progressing. Shipping freights were the lowest on record, being about 104 compared with 100 before the war.

Sir Philip Cunciffe Lister added that as long as we were doing the world trade we could not be disinterested in political and economic conditions in other countries. He emphasised the necessity of developing the Dominions and Colonial trade on commercial and political grounds. The world production of iron and steel largely exceeded the world's present absorption, and every effort should be made to reach an international agreement.—Reuter's Special.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The Government of Bombay have appointed the following Committee to examine the whole question of the future of village panchayats and to consider the practicability and desirability of ways and means by which the establishment of panchayats can be made successful:—

Commissioner, Central Division (Chairman), Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Collector, Bombay Suburban District, The Collector of Poona, Rao Bahadur G. B. Chitale, Rao Saheb D. G. Desai, Rao Bahadur S. D. Garud, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., Mr. W. S. Mukadam, M.L.C., Mr. P. R. Chikodi, Mr. P. K. Illava, Mr. M. S. Patil, Mr. Fakirappa Bharmappa Laxmeshwar, Under Secretary, General Department, (Secretary).

The Committee are requested to report on the following points:—

(i) To consider generally the present position of Village Panchayats.

(ii) To devise means to improve the working of the Village Panchayat system and should these necessitate an extension of the financial resources of Village Panchayats to make concrete proposals for increasing the sources of income.

(iii) To suggest such amendments to the present Act as will give effect to the proposals which may be considered necessary.

The Committee will assemble at Poona in the Council Hall on the 13th July 1925, and thereafter from 12 noon to 4 p.m. daily.

G. I. P. RLY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY, July 7.

Among the subjects discussed at the 14th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee on 2nd July 1925, were the following:—

The proposed introduction of a Bombay-Poona Express to run during the Poona Season:—The running of this additional train was suggested at a previous meeting by a Member of the Committee when the Chairman stated that he would be prepared to put the train on in the first week in July or earlier provided that over a certain number of coupon books were sold which would justify the expense of running the train.

The Chairman advised the Committee that the required number of coupon books had been sold and the first train would run on Friday the 3rd July. At the suggestion of a member it was decided to cut out the stops at Neral and Talegon so as to accelerate the train.

In connection with the Coupon Tickets the Chairman said that coupons would for the purpose of reservation be regarded as equivalent to ordinary tickets.

Publication of Railway Guides in the Vernacular:—

This subject arose from a letter which appeared in the Press. The Chairman said that the large time tables showing all main line trains exhibited at stations were printed in Marathi, Gujarathi and Hindi and the Suburban sheet time-tables in Marathi, whilst the one anna pocket time-tables of all trains were printed in Hindi. The railway were not prepared to print the latter in any more vernaculars as it was considered that the sale of such would not justify the expense. At the suggestion of a member, however, who said that he thought the large majority of the travelling public on this side of India were Marathi speaking people it was decided to investigate the cost of printing the one anna time-table in Marathi and consider the matter further.

CINEMA CAR.

The Chairman advised the Committee that the G. I. P. Railway was introducing a travelling cinema car; the idea being that the car would travel up and down the line imparting knowledge (by means of films) to the staff showing exactly how their work should be done. In addition ordinary films of interest would be shown. It was also proposed to exhibit films demonstrating latest methods of agriculture in order to encourage ryots to get more out of the soil.—A. P.

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JUBBULPORE.
ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

TO SAVE VALUABLES
USE
SPARLING LOCKS
obtainable from
THE SPARLING PATENTS
ALIGARH.

INCREASE YOUR FORTUNE
Avoid losses, succeed in speculations and make your business prosperous and lucrative by wearing our DHANADA TALISMAN. Price Rs. 5. Proprietor KLINNA NILAYA Arkaudanallur Post South India.

Nothing better for
LUMBAGO
REALLY there is only one way to ensure freedom from Lumbago and other ailments due to an excess of uric acid in the blood. The kidneys must be kept in a state of healthy activity, and De Witt's Pills will do this without disturbing the smooth working of any other organ of the body.
Test them in your own case. Take two of the pills to-night and they will banish your pain while you sleep. In the morning you will awaken bright and refreshed, and as you continue the use of De Witt's Pills so day by day your health will improve and you will realise that you have chosen the best possible remedy for your ailment.
Ask Chemist distinctly for
De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER.
PILLS
Eminent physicians and specialists prescribe and recommend De Witt's Pills for Lumbago, Rheumatism, Back-ache, Sciatica and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, and they are sold by Chemists everywhere at Rs. 2 for small bottle (40 pills) and Rs. 3/8 for large bottle (100 pills).

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 7.

Reuter reported 15 to 20 points ... York futures. Early the market ... on scattered selling but later advanced on Commission Houses buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 25 to 19 points down. The market declined on reports of some showers in Western belt.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vasugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 6th inst. as under:—

"Crop prospects are rather better. We would rather sell."

Messrs. the Cotton Agents Ld., have received the following cable dated 6th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Grunning and Co:—

"Scattered showers have fallen in the Western Belt. Our opinion is that the market will decline if drought is reported broken."

From recent cables to hand to-day it seems that rains have penetrated at last in those regions which were badly in need of the same, and if the recent drought is actually relieved it is quite possible that we may witness a declining tendency in the near future.

In accordance with higher advices reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 453/-. Throughout the day, trading was of quite a limited nature with prices hardly fluctuating within a couple of rupees. The same was the condition of April/May Broach contract which opened at Rs. 420½ and going up by half a rupee on buying by Marwari Shroffs closed at Rs. 420/- at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 419½ and going down to Rs. 418½ on selling by prominent Shroffs closed at Rs. 418½.

Oomra Decr./January opened at Rs. 395/- and touching Rs. 396½ on Bazar operators buying closed at Rs. 395/- at 4 p.m. Bengal July and Decr./January were nominally quoted at Rs. 378/- and Rs. 355/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday with a moderate demand from Japan Shippers for nice lots at cheaper rates; and about 4,000 bales were reported to have changed hands.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations (6-30 p.m.)

Bombay, July 7.

Fully Good Broach April/May ...	418½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug. ...	415½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	353
Fully Good Bengal July	376
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	396

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 7.

Description.				
Superfine, Fine, F. Good. Good.				
M. G. Bengal and Sindh-Punjab	404	394	379	369
M.G. Kadi-Viramgaon	472	462	452	442
M.G. Dhollera	462	452	442	432
M.G. Punjab-America	500	490	480	470
M.G. Broach	487	477	467	457
M.G. Southerns			442	432
			F.G. Fair.	422

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 7.

Fully Good Broach April/May ...	420
Fully Good Broach July/Aug. ...	452
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	354
Fully Good Bengal July	378
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	394
F.G. Southerns Aug/Sep.	432

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6.

	Ready average quality	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	400
Bengal F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	400
Sindh-Punjab M.G.F.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	450/60	470/75
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400/420	460/65
Nagpur	405/425	460/65
Yeotmal Fine M. G.	395/410	440/45
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	405/410	440/45
Dhamangaon Fine M. G.	395/405	430/35
Amraoti Fine M.G.	350/90	420
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M. G	360/90	400/410
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	360/80	380/390
Khandesh Fine M. G.	345/60	375/90
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	470/75
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/60
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	450
Coompta M.G.	.....	450/60
Westerns M. G.	.....	380/425
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	435/40
Cambodia M.G.	.....	475/95

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th July, 1925.

Cotton	4040 Bales
Wheat	343 Cwts
Linseed	7796 ,,
Rape, etc.	927 ,,
Gingellyseed	738 ,,
Poppyseed	870 ,,
Groundnuts	798 ,,
Castorseed	4313 ,,
Rice	1223 ,,
Myrabollams	85 ,,

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, July 7.

New York Market, 6th July.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.08	Oct.	22.85—23	23.24	+16
22.70	Jan.		22.87	+17
22.99	Mar.		22.14	+15
23.20	May.		23.40	+20

Telegraphic market advices:—Short covering and Commission houses buying. Tone of market:—Good.

October highest 23.25 (at the close), lowest 22.82 (10-18 a.m.), range .43 points.

Liverpool Market, 6th July.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
12.81	July	12.77—04	12.70—11	12.61	—20
12.36	Oct.	12.33—03		12.16	—20
12.24	Jan.			12.04	—20
12.27	Mar.			12.08	—19
	Egyptian.				
24.20	Nov.			23.85	—35
22.95	Jan.			22.65	—30

Telegraphic market advices:—Market eased on reports of rains in Dallas (Tex); but so far drought area not benefited.

American cross rate 4.86 1/8.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, July 7.

(Bombay Quotations at 2 30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925 J/aug.	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	—465/70	453	420 1/2 D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	—405/15		396
Bengal M. G. Fine	—400/02		
,, M. G. F. G.	—385/87	379	355
Khandesh Black leaf	—370/380		
Khandwa-Sanavad	—390/400		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	—380/400		
Harda	—375/425		
Ujjain	—370/425		
Parbhani Purna.	—395/405		
Nander.	—395/405		
Wardha/Warora.	—435/40		
Nagpur Katol	—440/45		
Adoni	—415/20		
Sindh/American	—475/80		
Sangli Miraj	—435/40		
Bagalkot	—423/30		
Coompta	—435/55		
Tirupur	—490/495		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	—445/50		
Dhollera x M.G.F.G.	—435/40		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 6-7-25	9302000	6801000
,, Yesterday do	2000	5000
Exports to date do	7961000	5624000
Stock at Ports 3-7-25	340000	258000
,, Interior Towns. do	210000	247000
,, Liverpool do	783000	462000
Visible Supply 4-7-25	1586000	1153000
Quantity in Sight do	14463000	11446000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
4040	3451933	3227758	3513078

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 2nd July.

1924-25	1923-24
14294	20147

Total Stock in Bombay on 2-7-25 7,04,396 B/s last year—7,42,140 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 2nd July.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	628233	1063048	733890
China	340240	238567	366832
Japan	1468607	1228935	1602725
Coast-Ports	30295	49788	46767
Total	2467375	2575338	2750214
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	12333	872	14106
China Japan & Coast ports	51874	4342	21951
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
72-12-0	21-4-3	69-10-0	

Remarks:—12-45 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 16 to 20 up and Liverpool 20 to 19 down. The future course of prices is still dependent solely on weather in the American Cotton Belt, so that it is very difficult to hold any definite opinion either way.

Here the local market opened with new Broach at Rs. 420 1/2 at which rate it is now steady after having been half a Rupee higher soon after the opener. Old Broach is quoted at Rs. 453/-, Oomras at Rs. 396/- and Bengals at Rs. 380/- and Rs. 355/- nominally for old and new crops respectively.

Sampin closed this morning at 335.00, 327.20 and 320.60 for July, October and January, these rates being 5.50, 4.10, and 2.90 up for each month respectively.

Ready Cotton. The demand from Japan seems to have eased somewhat and consequently there was not very much doing in ready cotton yesterday.

Marwadi Bazaar Tuesday 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/August. Rs 458 1/2. Apl/-May 1926 Rs. 421 Oomra Dec/Jan. Rs. 396 1/2.

Bengal July Rs. 380. Dec/Jan. Rs. 356.

Cottonseed	11204 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	223 ,,
Juwar	173 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	9 ,,
Bajri	704 ,,
Coal	1589 Tons

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, July 7.

In full-pressed Bales	2 days	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	—	291,283	339,725
Central India	141	332,899	301,523
Barsi and Nagar	197	203,415	204,280
Hyderabad-Gaorani	129	96,879	103,692
Berar	—	560,986	645,722
Central Provinces	—	253,942	266,346
Total Oomras	467	1,739,434	1,861,288
Dholera	255	302,085	181,978
N.W. Provinces	—	130,529	122,140
Rajputana	122	76,935	89,032
Sind-Punjab	406	359,424	307,116
Broach	—	480,002	307,691
Coompta & Dharwar	1,619	167,232	178,119
Westerns-Northerns	607	87,483	85,376
Cocanada	—	1,638	1,723
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	21,089	27,878
Persian	—	4,706	8,604
American	—	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	564	57,963	54,986
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	3,491	825
Total	4,040	34,51,933	32,27,758

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 2nd July. This year.	Last year
Europe	1,068	628,233	1,063,048
Japan & China	4,550	1,808,847	1,462,502
Coast Ports	—	302,95	49,788
Upcountry by Rail.	—	14,294	20,147
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	64,207	25,114
Total	5,618	2,545,876	2,626,599

COTTON

Liverpool, July 6.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool, 5000.
Total Day's Sales on Spec & for Exp 200
Unversi Standard 13.30 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 31.85.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

Oct	22.89
Jan	22.49
March	22.78
New York Non Call	
Oct	22.94
Jan	22.55
March	22.85
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
Oct	22.25
Jan	22.47

Liverpool, July 6.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

July	12.61—.20
Oct	12.16—.20
Jan	12.04—.20
Mar	12.08—.19

Liverpool, July 7.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	12.79+.18
October	12.34+.18
January	12.21+.17
March	12.24+.16
May	12.29+.19

EGYPTIANS

July	30.30+.20
November	24.05+.20

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, July 6.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

July	12.61—.20
Aug	12.45—.22
Sep	12.27—.22
Oct	12.16—.20
Nov	12.03—.20
Dec	12.04—.20
Jan	12.04—.20
Feb	12.04—.21
March	12.08—.19
April	12.07—.19
May	12.10—.19
June	12.06—.19
July	12.06—.19

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, July 6.

July	30.10—.05
Aug	29.10—.05
Sep	27.85—.05
Oct	26.50—.05
Nov	23.85—.35
Dec	23.35—.35
Jan	22.65—.30
Feb	22.60—.30
March	22.40—.35
Apl	22.35—.35
May	22.30—.35
June	22.25—.35
July	22.20—.35

CLOSING PRICES AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, July 6.

Futures at New York:—

Oct	23.24+.16
Jan	22.87+.17
Mar	23.14+.15
May	23.40+.20

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, July 6.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain
Day's Exports to Continent 3,000.
Futures at New York:—

Oct	23.24+.16
Jan	22.87+.17
Mar	23.14+.15
May	23.40+.20
Spot Cotton at New York	23.90+.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.15+.20
Futures at New Orleans	
July	22.64+.20
October	22.86+.22

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 7/8.
Demand Bills 48575.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mine 68 7/8.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 6.

Scinde Good 9.45.
Scinde fully good 9.85.
Scinde Fine 10.25.
Bengal Good 9.55.
Bengal Fully Good 9.95.
Bengal Fine 10.35.
Oomra good 10.25.
Oomra fully good 10.65.
Oomra Fine 11.05.
Broach Good 11.00.
Broach Fully Good 11.40.
Broach Fine 11.80.

WHEAT

London, July 6.

Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs 52/9 Jun July sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. 54/9 Jun/July sellers.
Tone:—Firm and dearer but closed quiet.
Australian 53/6 June/July sellers.
Choice White Karachi 54/6 June/Jul sellers and 52/9 May/June paid and sellers.
Soft Red Karachi 54/6 May/June sellers
Tone:—Firm and dearer but closed quiet

SEEDS

London, July 6.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) There was better demand and fairly good trade. closed firmer at £18 5/8 paid for Jul/Aug
Linseed Bombay £21 1/8 quoted for July/Aug.
Cottonseed Bombay £9 1/4 July/Aug sellers.
Castorseed Bombay £22 1/2 July/Aug sellers.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore. Usual Bold, per ton £21 1/8 July/Aug. sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria per ton £21 3/8 July/Aug sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat per ton £23 July/Aug sellers.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton £21 July/Aug sellers.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £23 7/8 July/Aug sellers.

London, July 6.

Business was done to-day in Linseed, La Plata Argentine for July/August shipment to Hull at £18 5/8 for August/September shipment at £18¾ for September/October shipment at £18 7/8 and for October/November shipment at £19.
Cuban Sugar 12/3 June/July paid.
Belgium Exchange 104.35.
Athens Exchange 295.50

JAVA SUGAR

London, July 6.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutt 15/9 July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/10 1/2 Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/1 1/2 Jan/Mar sellers.
Fine White Java C.& F. Bombay 16/4 Jan/March sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 16/4 3/4 Jan/Mar sellers.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, July 7.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels, with moderate purchase enquiries, as shown by to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 3 300 bags.

Our Forward Market has also ruled steady, evidencing a rise of about a Pence in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/6 per cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June Sh. 15/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 15/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Octo.-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 16/- per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 16/4 per cwt. F. B. H.

METALS

London, July 6.

English best Selected Copper £62 3/4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. 60 5/8.
Copper Braziers 78
Yellow Metal 67 1/2 net per ton
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets 16.
Tin Block 254.

RUBBER

London, July 6.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 37/- Aug/Sep sellers.
Tone:—Firmer.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 401/2 July Buyers.
Tone:—Very firm on good general buying good business.

FREIGHT OF COAL

London, July 6.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.
Rubber.—Ribbed smoked sheets 41 1/ July paid buyers.

BARLEY

London, July 6.

Karachi Barley 40/3 July/Aug sellers.

LINSEED

London, July 6.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £20 3/8 July/Aug sellers.
Tone:—Quiet and steady.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—39/9 August sellers.
40/- Sep/Oct Done and sellers.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 7.

Share market remained closed to-day on account of it being one of the July-settlement-days and will remain closed till Thursday next, for the same reason.

7-7-24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs. a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	69 11
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36..	87 0
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.. ..	95 10
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	100 0
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55..	100 0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925..	103 2
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928..	105 8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	101 10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	102 6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	104 5
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	104 12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	105 6
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	109 10
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 ..	76 8
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 ..	76 8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	76 0
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 ..	101 0
6 per cent. Municipal due 1954 ..	102 8

Market quiet but steady.
6 per cent Bonds in demands.
3 1/2 per cent paper and 5 per cent Tax Free Bonds steady.

SHARES

London, July 6.

Hongkong Bank £137.
Chartered Bank 19 1/2.
National Bank 46 1/4.
P. and O. Bank 10.
Eastern Bank 6 1/16.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, July 7.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 0 0
Century	0 15 6
E. D. Sassoon	0 14 9
Elphinstone	0 14 9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—	
Standard per lb.	1 4 6
Century per lb.	1 4 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 5 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 5 0
Textile per lb.	1 5 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 4 6
Pearl per lb.	1 5 9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 2 9
Swan per lb.	1 4 0
Finlay per lb.	1 4 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 5 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 5 3
Pearl per lb.	1 5 9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 4 6
Long Cloth x Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 5 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 5 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 4 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 4 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 4 9
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 3 0
David per lb.	——
Tata per lb.	1 2 3
Edward Morar per lb.	1 3 6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 2 6
Western Mill per lb.	1 4 6
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 4 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 0 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 5 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 3
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	5 8 0
Phoenix per piece	5 8 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 8 0
Pearl Pabaney 25 per piece	5 10 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6 0 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 0 0
Bombay United per piece	6 8 0
Black Check:—	
Testile per piece	——
E. D. Racheal per piece	——
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	10 8 0
Hindustan	11 0 0
Salita:—	
Century	1 3 6
Textile	1 3 9
Spring (Merchant)	1 3 9

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Bawdwin Mine.—In a telegram dated 1st July the General Manager reports as follows:—

No. 8 Level—Crosscut at 848 feet South—Have intersected Chinaman Ore Body disclosing 60 feet of ore averaging 16.7 ounces Silver, 21.8 per cent. Lead, 11.7 per cent. Zinc. Western face cuts what is probably Yunnan Fault—full width of ore therefore not disclosed. Owing to heavy water, work stopped to allow country to drain. in the meantime Main North and South Drives have been started in country rock. Crosscut similar position No. 7 Level disclosed 60 feet ore averaging 15.1 ounces Silver, 26.4 per cent. Lead, 7.1 per cent. Zinc.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 7.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 3/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32
Bank's buying T. T., 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 740
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 805
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 790.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 111½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P., Rs. 107½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 211.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-1/16
London—Paris Frcs. 102.30
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 104.00
London—Rome Liras 129.00
London—Berlin Marks, 20.40.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet—Steady market.

London, July 6.

Tele Transfers 1/61/8 steady.
Bar Gold £4-4-11 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 3/4 quiet.

London, July 6.

Bar Silver (Spot) 31 3/4.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 3/4.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Decline is due the absence of buyers. Closed quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3
Interest on 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.

EXCANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, July 6.

Stockholm 1813.
Christiania 2773.
Amsterdam 1213.
Switzerland 2506.
The Bombay Mails of 20th ultimo were delivered in London on 6th July.

New York, July 6.

Demand Bills 48575.
Exchange on London in Paris 10200
Exchange on London in Germany 2041 3/4
Exchange on London in Italy 12825.

DISCOUNTS

London, July 6.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 9/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 14 1/4.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 7.

Three months 4-9/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
Money one month 2½ per cent.
Money three months 2½ per cent.
Money six months 3¼ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

STOCKS ETC.

London, July 6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 .286 3/4 +1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 90 1/2 unchgd.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 99 15/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan 75 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 99 7/8+1/8.
Indian Loan 7 1/2 per cent 105 unchgd.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 55 1/4 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 51 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 64 5/8+1/8.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 55 5/8+1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 7.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/6/9
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/6/3
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/4/9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/4/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/4/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/2
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/2
Mar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/5

London, July 6.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11
Silver ready d. 31-12
Silver forward d. 31-12
TONE OF SILVER:—
Dull, Market quiet and idle, India bought to cover sales, Market has rather a declining tendency.

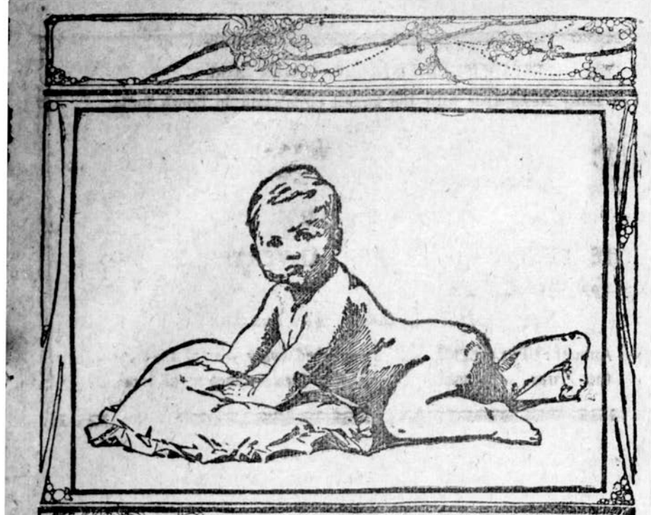
Bars bought £405,000 and sovereigns from Holland £1,000,000.—7th July 1925.

TEA COMPANIES.

London, July 6.

The Upper Assam Tea Company shows a net profit of £78,684. It is proposed to offer the shareholders 13,649 unissued one pound shares at £2 per share in proportion of one for every fourteen held, and to apply proceeds to repayment of the outstanding debentures. Limburgi has declared a dividend of 40 per cent. for the year. Letheny declared interim dividend of 2½ per cent.

The tea share market which was recently overshadowed by the activity of rubbers has latterly improved with the revival of interest.



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LAND REVENUE.

OFFICIAL VS. POPULAR VIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 29.

The examination of three selected witnesses by the Committee on Land Revenue Assessment to-day, concluded its labours as far as oral examination of witnesses went. It will now proceed to discuss the evidence and write the report. The evidence tendered by two of the witnesses to-day was interesting and illustrates the divergent views of the Government official and the cultivating landlord. Rao Saheb Kulkarni, Karbhari of Jamkhandi State, and at one time a Mamlatdar in Khandesh district, was in effect of opinion that no good purpose would be served by altering the present system of land revenue assessment, while Mr. L. S. Chaudhari, President of the Jalgaon Taluka Agricultural Association approached the question as a landed proprietor who cultivated his own land and was in debt in consequence, as he admitted. The latters remedy was a Permanent Settlement or failing that a 99 year period and a revision only in case it was necessary to reduce still further the burden of the cultivation.

In the absence of Mr. Lallubhai Samaldass C.I.E. Mr. G. W. Hatch, Commissioner C. D. presided.

Rao Saheb A. K. Kulkarni, the first witness replying to the president said that he preferred basing the assessment on net profits to calculating it on the rental value. When taking into consideration the classification of land the basis should be the average class. In effect he was satisfied with the present practice and so, he thought, was the agriculturist. He would like the present maximum of rental value fixed by Government in order that mistakes could later be rectified.

To do away with the popular nation that the the assessment was a forgone conclusion he would like to see an Advisory Committee appointed of say seven, four officials and three non-officials. He was not in favour of the Legislature deating with such matters, and would not have the differences between the officials and non-officials of the Advisory Committee referred to it. It would be sufficient, he thought, if the Settlement officer considered any unofficial objections reasonable to forward them with his own explanation.

The average cost of cultivation was one-third to one-fourth the gross production. The assessment levied was one-tenth the cost of cultivation and 25 per cent. of the rental value.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan next elicited the following information from the witness. He had not done any Settlement beyond assisting the settlement officer to collect statistics.

He saw no reason to change the present system, which though not perfect—nothing was perfect—was the most scientific yet evolved. He thought some change was necessary with regard to the period of settlement, especially in certain areas near large industrial centres, where the period should be 20 years. He did not think any leabet explaining the principles of the Government Revenue Settlement would be considered as biased. He did not think Government should carry on propaganda work but only explain.

The questioner was at this stage called to order for asking the witness whether Government text-books had a tendency to propaganda.

To the member representing the Inamdars witness said he saw no reason for the appointment of an Inamdar to the Advisory Board in the cases of their lands as the Settlement operations in their case were differently carried out.

Mr. Patil next plied the witness with questions to many of which the witness refused to reply as he remarked the information was already available in the examinations of other witnesses.

Land assessment he considered was revenue and not a tax, as Government had a share in the land from time immemorial.

Mr. L. S. Chaudhari of Jalgaon, the next witness attributed the fact that agriculturists became labourers to the burden of their indebtedness. The President pointed out that in some districts of Khandesh people did exist who had made lakhs out of agriculture. In reply the witness gave it as his opinion that these men had combined the money lending business with agriculture or had been left money by their ancestors. He did not agree that the human element entered the question at all as all cultivators worked the same.

If there was a permanent settlement in kind, then he would recommend a revision after sixty years and then only with the object of reducing the assessment not otherwise.

Witness suggested that Government should get back a portion of the Income Tax revenue from the Government of India and so utilise it to reduce the burdens of the cultivator. In Khandesh the people were mostly agriculturists and could not take other industries which did not exist there. Cottage industries did not exist.

In his opinion the Settlement Officer only took into consideration such leases as would give an enhanced assessment.

There was a model farm close to the place he came from but it was working at a loss, which in his opinion showed that the cost of cultivation had risen. The agriculturist was getting more and more into debt. He was an agriculturist and was also in debt.

The witness agreed that the agriculturist was deceived by the merchant who came to his land and bought at prices much lower than those ruling at the time.

If a Permanent Settlement were not granted than a ninety-nine year period should be allowed.

Mr. Mackie and the witness then had a discussion on the question of the proportion of profits which went to the cultivator. This led to the witness agreeing to what he had denied and then retracting as the figures went against his contention.

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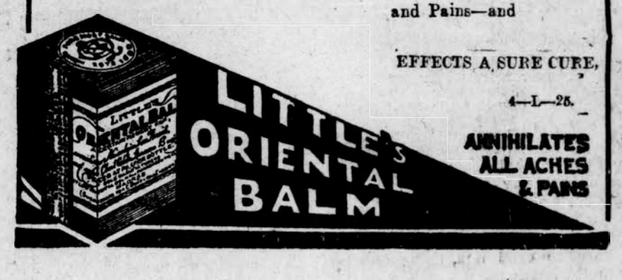

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